

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL—NEW SERIES, No. 288.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851.

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The Committee have the pleasure to announce the following
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Psalm and Hymns will be provided.

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will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY,
the 26th May (instead of Thursday, the 22nd, as previously ad-
vertised), at Six o'clock, when Mr. C. J. BUNTING, of Nor-
wich, will deliver a Lecture on "the Prevalent Objections to
the Enfranchisement of the Working Classes." The chair will
be taken by SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., the President,
at Seven o'clock, and the meeting will be attended by JOHN
WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P., the Treasurer, JOSEPH HUME, Esq.,
M.P., RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., W. J. FOX, Esq.,
M.P., WILLIAM KEOGH, Esq., M.P., and other Members of
Parliament. Tea and Coffee will be served on admission. To
avoid disappointment, members are requested to make early
application for tickets at the rooms of the Association, 11,
Poultry, price 1s. each.

The Lectures are published as early as possible, and may be
had of all Booksellers. Those delivered by Mr. Hume, M.P.,
Mr. Fox, M.P., and Mr. Edward Miall, have been issued.

By order of the Council,
Z. HUBBERTY, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Poultry, May 19, 1851.

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ing day. The Grounds will be opened to Visitors at Two
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SUMMER BEVERAGES.

MR. P. VILLENEUVE begs to inform the

Trade, and the Public generally, that his extensive and unique collection of Recipes for Summer Beverages, Ices, Jams, Jellies, and all the Delicacies of the Season, are now ready, and will be forwarded by return of post, on receipt of Twenty-four postage-stamps. Among a great number of others may be specified Recipes for the celebrated Nectar of the Gods, various kinds of Ginger Beer, Gingerades, Lemonades (including the much-admired Aromatic Bottle Lemonade); also Raspberryades, Mulberryade, Soda Waters, Sherbets, and the beautiful Lemon-kali. The Recipes for factitious Mineral Waters include all the most approved Saline, Carbonated, Sulphuretted, Chalybeate, Brighton, Passy, and Pyrmont Waters. The Fashionable Liqueurs are very numerous, and of great value. The Recipes for British Summer Wines, Ices, Jellies, and Jams, are of the most approved description. The well-known character of this Annual Publication, and the high estimation in which it is held by the trade, are such, that comment is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that the saving effected by manufacturing according to Mr. Villeneuve's formulas is very great, and has been duly appreciated.—Address, 6, Spur-street, Leicester-square, London.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CONFERENCE METHODISM CHECKMATED.

THE decision of Lord Cranworth in the Holt Chapel case recalls our attention to a topic which has of late been pushed out of sight by others of more pressing importance. The struggle, now of some months' duration, between the reforming and dominant sections of Wesleyan Methodism, involves both principles and consequences the interest of which is not bounded by any denominational circle. We have no love for disquietude and commotion, and still less do we regard with complacency a disturbance of those peaceful relationships which should characterise the communion of Christian men. But, as we gladly exchange even calm and sunshine for a tempest which purifies a pestiferous atmosphere, so there are occasions when even the upheavings of religious communities may be matter for avowed rejoicing.

Now Wesleyan Methodism, beneficent as it has proved as an evangelizing agency, has always appeared to us to embody, even at its best estate, much that infringes on that "perfect law of liberty" within the ennobling action of which the gospel brings its recipients. But in the hands of John Wesley, and his single-minded coadjutors, the evils of the system remained latent, it being reserved for their more ambitious successors to mould it into a compact despotism, and to exhibit a spirit of priestly domination as intolerable within its sphere of action as that of Romanism itself. The unchecked development of such a spirit would have been a calamity not for Methodism alone, or even for Dissent, but for the cause of religious freedom and progression, and hence we have watched, with unflagging interest, the determined efforts of a growing party, bent on such a modification of the system as will secure the laity from being overridden by their religious teachers.

The mode in which these demonstrations have been met by the supporters of "Methodism as it is" indicates either a blind unconsciousness both of duty and of danger, or a dogged resolve to scatter Methodism to the winds rather than abate one jot the pretensions of the Conference. Our indignation rises at the recollection of the scenes which have been enacted in carrying out the ruthless policy which they have adopted—of the refusal to even so much as listen to the voice of complaint, or to entertain the thought of compromise—of the decimation of religious societies in every part of the country by the expulsion of their most valuable and devoted members—and of quasi-judicial investigations, characterised by a ludicrous admixture of law and cant, and still more by a reckless disregard of the first principles of justice. Had those who are responsible for these proceedings been in possession of the civil sword, there can be but little question that it would have been called into requisition, in the same merciless spirit which has animated them in this war of disciplinary extermination. Happily, that is far beyond their reach, and the law of the land throws its shield over those whom the laws of Methodism would crush.

It will be recollected that when the Reforming

party were driven to the expedient of "stopping the supplies," they had rung in their ears the heartless boast of the Conference clique, "the chapels are ours, but the debts are yours!" To put this claim to the test obviously became, to the parties more immediately concerned a matter of the last importance. Trustees, who, during the halcyon days of Connexional prosperity, had incurred heavy pecuniary liabilities and mortgages, who had invested solid cash in what they deemed an adequate security, could hardly be expected to wait calmly the approach of ruin, and see their property melting before their eyes, to the ultimate strengthening and enrichment of a clerical oligarchy. Mr. Cozens Hardy, himself an expelled trustee, accordingly resolved to bring the matter to an issue by foreclosing the mortgages which he held on two chapels at Holt, and effecting their sale. That he had a perfect right to do this we should have thought would hardly have been questioned; but the Conference party, either blinded by the facile working of their own tribunals, or, as is most probable, hoping to terrify their daring opponent by the prospect of expensive litigation, at once dragged him into that limbo of intangible torture, the Court of Chancery. And this, by the way, was no untried device, but one which had already invested them with the prestige of success; for we find the Conference declaring in 1835, with characteristic unctiousness, that they "cannot but consider the decisions of the Court of Chancery, in the course of the past year, as an instance of the special kindness and interposition of Divine Providence." It had also the additional demerit of being a perfectly gratuitous proceeding, for, says the *Wesleyan Times*, "every right and interest which the Conference possessed, or could justly claim, in these two chapels, might have been at once secured by simply paying off the mortgage moneys. It is well known, that, if the money had been tendered, the mortgagees could not have refused to accept it, but at their own peril. Instead of taking that simple, honest, and straightforward course, the rulers of our Israel, of their own prompting, or led on by evil counsellors, have preferred spending in vexatious, and, as it now turns out, unfounded litigation, far more than the value of both the chapels at Holt!"

Our readers know the result. The Vice-Chancellor has set his face like a flint against the designs and the importunities of the ruling powers, and, to render the bitter potion still more unpalatable, it is administered by the hand of their former advocate at the bar. Lord Cranworth declares that "when the deed creating the trusts gave power to raise money by way of mortgage, it of necessity gave power to create a title paramount to that of the trustee, and, as an incident to that title, the right to use the chapel in any way, whether in conformity or adverse to the trusts of the deed;" and, further, that the defendant had "a perfect right to assert his title as mortgagee, and to bring an action of ejectment to obtain possession;" and that "no relief can be given against him except on a bill to redeem, and an offer to pay the money due." Much reliance had been placed by the plaintiffs on the fact that Mr. Hardy was a trustee as well as a mortgagee, and could not, by asserting his rights in the latter capacity, abandon his duties as such. To this his lordship replies, by saying, "I do not feel the force of this argument. It was necessary to raise money, by way of mortgage, for the purposes of the trust, and that the money should be advanced by one of the trustees was natural and proper."

It is hardly necessary to say that this judgment affects more than the single case in which it was pronounced. Wesleyan chapels, as is well known, are extensively mortgaged, and, in many instances, the mortgagees are more or less sympathizers with the Reform movement. Hence, when the Wesleyan shepherds so worry their flocks as to leave the folds untenanted, and thereby dry up the revenues out of which the interest on long-standing debts has been hitherto paid, they who have advanced the money can exercise the indefeasible right with which they have been

invested by British law, and can either claim their own again, or, in default, sell the buildings to others. Thus the chapels on which the Conference has been relying as strongholds from which it cannot be dislodged, may, one by one, be placed beyond their reach, and, congregations having previously fled and stipends having been withdrawn, Wesleyan Methodism of the ancient school will become practically extinct, or, rather, will have been transmuted into an organization more consonant with scriptural truth and instinct with the spirit of Christian liberalism.

Equally important is another point involved in this suit and judgment. The plaintiffs sought to eject the trustees of the chapels in question, as having been expelled from the Methodist Society, and so, by the express stipulation of the vaunted "model deed," or upon general principles of expediency, incapacitated from executing the trusts originally assumed by them. It was, in fact, argued that by putting the chapels into the hands of the mortgagees, they had conspired to defeat the object of the deed, had shown their unfitness for the discharge of their trust, and should be considered as having withdrawn from the society. "As to this," answers the imperturbable Vice-Chancellor, "I think it is sufficient to say, that the defendants dispute the validity of their expulsion; and, on looking at the rules of the society, I think it is at least doubtful whether they are not right." The sting of the decision, therefore, lies in its tail, for no part of it is more calculated to inspire the Reformers with new courage, and their assailants with unwonted fear, inasmuch as it adds the weight of a judicial dictum to the reprobation of an indignant public.

We have no space for speculation as to the influence which this reverse of legal fortune is likely to exercise on the defeated parties. We certainly cannot augur favourably from their antecedents, and, even now, we observe that in their appetite for law they are craving for the decision of a higher tribunal, in the hope of obtaining a reversal of that of the Court below. We should be glad to see a way opened for the restoration of peace between the belligerents, and a reunion in the nobler employment of carrying on God's work by undivided labours for the diffusion of his gospel; but the interests at stake are so important, and the necessity for destroying existing evils so imperative, that, if needs be, we must be content to witness the lengthened continuance of a struggle which will become the more intense as it reaches its final issue.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.

The committee having commenced its sittings, it is important that immediate efforts should be made by the opponents of church-rates throughout the country to render the inquiry as complete as possible. The Executive Committee of the Anti-state-church Association having resolved to co-operate with the Dissenting Deputies in obtaining evidence, have issued a circular, from which we make the following extracts:—

Should the locality in which you reside furnish evidence, of a special kind, illustrative of the working of the church-rate system, the Executive Committee will be obliged by receiving a full statement of the facts, in writing, that they may judge whether it be expedient to lay them before the select committee. The following are suggested as points on which it is thought desirable to obtain information; others will probably occur to you, as being more or less important.

1. Repeated refusals to grant a rate.
2. Contests attended by more than usual excitement and irritation.
3. Rates contested in the ecclesiastical courts.
4. Abandonment of rates, as the result of repeated refusals or contests.
5. Numerous refusals to pay rates when made, either from conscientious or legal objections.
6. Seizures of goods for non-payment of rates, accompanied by aggravating circumstances.
7. Abandonment of the collection of rates, as the result of hostility to them, or of a consciousness of their illegality.
8. Imprisonment for non-payment of rates, or of costs, or for contempt of court.
9. Dissipation of churches, consequent on the refusal of rates.

10. Churches repaired by voluntary subscriptions in lieu of rates, or by voluntary rates.
11. Churches repaired out of special funds provided for or appropriated to the purpose.
12. Churches repaired out of rates or funds which should be applied to other purposes.
13. Rates improperly applied to other purposes than the repairs of churches.
14. Refusals to put amendments. Other obstructions to the exercise of the rights of vestry meetings.
15. Rates made by a minority—mode of proceeding, and results.
16. Rates made without the production of estimates, or extravagantly expended.
17. Rates made for retrospective purposes.
18. Rates made, for the expenditure of which no accounts have subsequently been produced.
19. Rates made under local acts. Special circumstances connected with the obtaining of such acts.
20. Churches erected by money borrowed on the security of rates; amount expended, and of interest, time fixed for repayment, &c.
21. Various modes of levying rates at different times in the same parish, and in neighbouring parishes.
22. Peculiar local customs regulating the repairing of churches or the levying of rates.
23. District churches. Inhabitants of districts taxed to support the parish church. Double rates. Attempt to levy rates for district churches. Complaints of those who attend district churches.
24. Places of worship, both churches and chapels, erected and maintained by voluntary contributions, compared with those for which rates are demanded.
25. Churches for which rates are sought, attended by wealthy or numerous congregations.
26. Churches repaired by means of rates, and attended by small congregations only.
27. Churches maintained by rates the income attached to which is large.
28. Avowals of a wish on the part of the clergy or laity of the Church of England for an alteration of the present system.

It is requisite to add, that as the witnesses called will be liable to cross-examination, it is essential that they should possess such a knowledge of the facts to which they depose as will enable them to do so with clearness and accuracy.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting, in furtherance of the principles of this Association, was held in the Sparrow-hill Chapel, Loughborough. Mr. W. Baines, of Leicester, occupied the chair, and the proceedings were of an enthusiastic character, although the attendance was not large. The Rev. W. Marcus moved the first resolution; which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Perrey, of Derby, and unanimously adopted. E. Miall, Esq., of London, moved the second resolution; and, in the course of a long, eloquent, and argumentative address, alluded to the various objections to a Church in connexion with the State, and contended that the property generally termed Church property belonged to the nation. Mr. S. Baines, of Leicester, briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried with only one dissentient. The Rev. J. Smith, in moving a vote of thanks to the deputation who had attended the meeting, said if there was any person present who did not approve of the sentiments the different speakers had expressed, and wished to reply to them, he might come on the platform and do so, and he (Mr. S.) would undertake he should not be thrown off the platform, as Mr. Miall once had been. The Rev. W. Marcus stated that it was probable that Mr. Miall would shortly become a member of the House of Commons, for he was then on his way to Rochdale, where he was going to address the electors of that town.—*Leicester Mercury*.

THE BURGESSES OF NEWCASTLE.—At the Newcastle Town-council meeting, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mr. Henry Milvain presented the following Memorial:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in council assembled.

The Memorial of the Newcastle and Gateshead local committees of the British Anti-state-church Association,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists, who are burgesses of the borough, having learned from the proceedings of the last council meeting, that you will this week decide upon a proposal to grant to the National or Established Church-school at Walker a lease of land at a mere fraction of its value, respectfully submit,

That, in their belief, any grant from a public body to a favoured religious denomination is essentially wrong, and that no precedent can justify it.

That such wrong is not removed by giving to more than one, since it is well known that large and active bodies are precluded by principle from accepting such favours.

That your memorialists (confining themselves to those objections which occur to them in their associated capacity) respectively urge upon the Council not to lease the land for less than its full value.

Signed on behalf, and by direction of the Newcastle and Gateshead local committee of the British Anti-state-church Association,

JAMES PRINGLE, Chairman.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS ON PAPAL AGGRESSION AND ERASTIANISM.

The Synod of Belfast is now holding its sittings in that city. Two important "overtures" have been discussed—one of which recommends an almost organic change in the constitution of the General Assembly, by making it a representative body, instead of a convention of the whole number of ministers in connexion with the Presbyterian Church. The other subject of discussion was the Synod's protest, embodied in a series of resolutions, against Papal aggression, which was brought forward by the Rev. Mr. Dill on the part of the Committee of Overtures. The resolutions contained no remarkable feature, but led to a very edifying scene. Dr. Coulter rose to move, not an amendment to the resolutions, but an addition to them. He considered them very ably and judiciously drawn up; but he thought they did not suffi-

ciently protest against royal supremacy in the Church. They had heard much of the great Anti-Christian system; but he regarded the Church of England, with the Queen at its head, as a great system of Antichrist. The description of what followed must not be abridged:—

Dr. COOKE (vehemently).—I rise to order. The Church of England is not before us. Whenever it pleases Dr. Coulter to introduce the subject of that Church, such as he describes it, let him do so; but we are now considering resolutions in reference to Popery [hear, hear]. A more side-winded and tortuous mode of attacking the Church of England could not possibly be conceived; and I tell Dr. Coulter that if his object be to make that attack, he may, when he has the courage to do so, bring it openly before us, and we will deal with it as we should do; but he shall not do so by a side-wind [hear, hear]. As long as I can oppose this method of attacking the Church of England I will do so, and I will never permit Dr. Coulter or any one else to turn us aside from our great object of opposing Popery by any such pretext. Popery is what we have now to deal with, and not Prelacy. From the Established Church of England and Ireland, I so far differ that I do not belong to it; and though, for having always thought well of it, I have been attacked on platforms and in various other places, still I am ready to stand in my own defence here; and, though I have frequently stood alone, I will oppose this sinister mode of assailing a sister church, when our object is to stem the flood of Popery, which, if it be unopposed, will sweep away both Dr. Coulter himself and those who join with the priests of Rome, on whatever platforms they may select for the exhibition [immense cheering].

Mr. ROGERS.—I now rise to order. I ask you, sir, are the proceedings of this Court to be thus interfered with? I ask you again, has Dr. Cooke any right, here, at his own door, to impute motives, such as he has imputed to Dr. Coulter? [Interruption.] Yes; I say he has imputed to him sinister motives.

Dr. COOKE.—I will use the term again. I am not afraid to do so. I never was afraid of an enemy [applause].

Dr. EDGAR.—Dr. Cooke used the word "sinister" in reference to the motion, not personally in reference to Dr. Coulter [hear, hear].

Dr. COOKE.—I repeat it is a sinister, left-handed way of opposing our resolutions against the Church of Rome. The mode is sinister, left-handed; but I do not impute motives to the man. If he wishes to introduce his resolutions dexterously, or in a right-handed way, in regard to the constitution of the Established Church of England and Ireland, I can understand him; but to turn us aside from Popery by a side-wind, by a left-handed stroke, is what cannot be endured. Let him use the right hand and I will join issue with him, however accustomed he may be to rub elbows with the "creaky" priests of the Church of Rome [vociferous cheering].

Mr. ROGERS: I say this interruption is unfair to Dr. Coulter, and unfair to the character of this synod; for Dr. Cooke knows right well that if this amendment had been introduced yesterday it would have been carried triumphantly.

Dr. COOKE: I know no such thing. It is not the fact.

Mr. ROGERS: Dr. Coulter has a perfect right to take the course he has adopted. He is attempting to do no more than Lord John Russell has done in his letter to the Bishop of Durham, and Dr. Cooke himself is a supporter of Lord John Russell's bill.

Dr. COOKE: I never came here to support Lord John Russell. The house of Russell require support from me! No, no. I have a high respect for Lord John Russell; I believe him one of the first statesmen of Europe. I esteem him as a good theologian, for he goes very frequently to a Presbyterian house of worship [hear, hear]; but as to supporting Lord John Russell's bill, I only wish I had the supporting of it, and I know where I would support it to [laughter], and so does Mr. Rogers. I believe it the most miserable and puny little embryo that ever came into form, and that a child it never will become; and as to a man, it won't be even a mannikin [laughter]. I am not a member of the Church of England. I never failed, in the presence of men whom some of us dared not meet, to speak my sentiments in regard to her; and I have more than once told some of her members that I thought myself as much a bishop as his Grace of Canterbury; but I will not suffer that this attack upon her shall be made under the patronage of your beloved friend, the Rev. Peter Mac Swiggans from Tipperary [loud cheers and laughter].

This last elegant allusion had probably reference to Mr. Rogers's advocacy, in company with Roman Catholic priests, of the tenant-right movement. The encounter of tongues having continued some time longer than was deemed either necessary or instructive, the roll was called, and the votes stood thus:—

For the previous question 27

Against it, and in favour of Dr. Coulter's

amendment 3

Majority —24

The Synod was then closed with prayer by the Moderator, and the large assembly separated at 11 o'clock at night.

THE CONDITION OF HUNGARY.—At a meeting at Sheffield on behalf of the Hungarian refugees, an able advocate of the cause of Hungary was found in a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. F. Owen, incumbent of Crookes. He has lately travelled in Hungary; before he went, he said, he had read the *Times*, and was almost an Austrian, but "he came back a Hungarian." Since then, he had read, as far as his time would permit, both sides of the question, and had come to the conclusion that there never was a more perfidious, a more wicked act of villany committed than the Austrian Cabinet was guilty of. He saw "one of the bravest, one of the freest, and one of the most illustrious countries under heaven, in possession of the stranger and the foreigner—its ancient constitution utterly destroyed, its ancient Diet suppressed, and its great men, its nobles, and its patriots in exile, imprisoned, dead on the field of battle or the scaffold, or driven to a state of mental derangement."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX.—On Monday evening, the 5th inst., deeply interesting services were held in the old Assembly-rooms, Talbot Inn, in this town, when a second Particular Baptist Church was formed, consisting of fifty-five members. About 200 persons sat down to tea, after which Dr. Godwin; Dr. Ackworth, President of Horton College; the Rev. H. Dawson, of Bradford; and the Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Leeds, addressed the meeting.

BANBURY.—The Rev. John Lewis, having resigned his charge as minister of Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, a farewell tea-meeting was held in the Infant School-room, on Friday, the 9th of May. Mr. J. G. Walford was in the chair, and presented Mr. Lewis with a purse of gold, as a token of regret, respect, and esteem, by the church and congregation, on his leaving.

ILFRACOMBE.—On Lord's day, May 11, the public rooms, Ilfracombe, were opened for Divine worship, in connexion with the Baptist denomination. The Rev. B. Arthur, of Bideford, preached in the morning and afternoon, and the Rev. S. Newman, of Barnstaple, in the evening. The attendance and feeling manifested on the occasion were highly encouraging.

BARKING.—Mr. Thomas William Charlesworth, M.A.; eldest son of an old and highly respectable inhabitant of this town, who has been studying for the Romish priesthood, made a solemn abjuration of that faith in the Independent chapel on Wednesday last, and was formally admitted to church membership by the minister of the place, the Rev. G. Corney.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CITY.—On Saturday morning, between ten and eleven, part of the lofty range of buildings being erected in Gracechurch-street, by Messrs. Bell and Corbet, for chambers and private offices, suddenly fell in. The labourers who had escaped instantly made their way to the ruins, and with the police and other parties, proceeded to extricate the unfortunate workmen who were buried in the rubbish. In the course of ten minutes or so, some twenty or thirty were got out, and removed to St. Thomas's Hospital. The foreman had the men mustered, when, in addition to those taken to the hospital, three men, of the names of Peter Horrigan, Michael Cronin, and Jeremiah Connor, were missing. In the centre of the building was a "well-hole," intended to form the staircase, and across it ran on every floor or landing iron girders, each weighing nearly two tons. All had been fitted and properly secured, and when inspected on Saturday morning, seemed perfectly sound. From some cause or other the uppermost girder suddenly snapped in two; its excessive weight dragged the wall out of its perpendicular, and the girder getting loose, fell and broke the girder below. This instantly brought the wall down with the floors. About one, the workmen discovered a body shockingly mutilated, and by the clothes identified as that of Horrigan; an hour later the body of Cronin was discovered; and by three that of Connor also. Timothy Sullivan died of his wounds. The unfortunate widow of Horrigan said to a reporter, when condoling with her, "I knew the place was not safe. Yesterday, I brought my husband's dinner, and he sat down to eat it. I saw several cracks in the wall which has fallen, which they were stopping with compost, and I said to him, 'Horrigan, this is a bad place to eat your dinner in—it doesn't seem safe.' He replied, 'No, I know it ain't safe; there'll be a grand smash before long.' And," continued the poor woman, with tears in her eyes, "it seems to have been a sad smash for him; for I can't see anything of him, and they say he's under the rubbish."—Early the next morning, and not far from this scene—the Rose and Crown public-house, Love-lane—a fire broke out, and involved the loss of four lives, with serious injury to a fifth. Elizabeth Chambers, about 17 years of age, servant to Mr. Harvey, escaped by jumping from the window of her bedroom on the second floor, and unhappily, in her descent, fell through a skylight on to the out-house. There were, in addition to the servant, inmates—Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Elizabeth Grey, Mrs. Harvey's mother, the potman, known by the name of George, and the lodger, Abraham Clark. Beneath the window of the second floor were discovered the charred remains of Mrs. Grey, and the bodies of the three remaining inmates were found in the third floor. The poor girl, Chambers, stated that she retired to rest about a quarter past 12, as did her master and the rest of the inmates. She was awakened by the dense suffocating smoke that filled her room. She neither heard nor saw any of the inmates, except Mrs. Grey, who was calling "Richard Harvey, Richard Harvey!"—The Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries have visited the scene of the calamity in Gracechurch-street, and has commenced a subscription on behalf of the sufferers, another of whom has died in the hospital.

MURDER IN LANCASHIRE.—Marsland-green, near Leigh, about twelve miles west of Manchester, has been the scene of a brutal murder. The victim is George Green, aged 54 years, a day-labourer and market-jobber, residing in Bury-lane.

THE EARTH GOING THE WRONG WAY!—The Rev. Mr. Longmuir made a partially successful attempt, in his own church, on Tuesday, to exhibit the revolution of the world; but at a public experiment on Wednesday, to the confusion of the assembled *savants*, his machine indicated that the earth was turning the wrong way.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On Monday se'nnight, the annual examination of the boys educated under the auspices of this society, took place at the institution, Borough-road, Lord John Russell presiding. At the conclusion of the ceremony his lordship occupied the chair at the forty-sixth anniversary, which was held on the same premises, instead of, as usual, at Exeter Hall. There was a very numerous attendance, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Waldegrave, Mr. W. Evans, M.P., Dr. Lushington, Mr. Hindley, M.P., Lord Ebrington, M.P., the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., the Rev. T. Binney, &c.

HENRY DUNK, Esq., the Secretary, commenced the proceedings with reading the Report, which stated that the society was in circumstances highly favourable to its prosperity and permanence.

The annual subscriptions had greatly increased during the year. The model schools were full and efficient; 1,000 children were in daily attendance, and 26 pupil teachers had been apprenticed. The normal schools had been in vigorous operation; 116 young men and 134 young women had attended the classes. Of the entire number—250—no less than 153 had been appointed to schools. Difficulty was still felt in obtaining candidates who were sufficiently educated. Fifty-four new schools had been opened, providing accommodation for 7,000 children; 81 grants of material had been made to schools, either at home or in the colonies; 23 Ragged-schools had been assisted; 34 schools had been supplied by temporary masters during the illness or otherwise necessary absence of the teacher. The inspection of schools had been diligently carried on throughout the country, and public meetings had been held for the diffusion of education. 335 visits of inspection had been made in London and the immediate neighbourhood; 457 towns and villages had been visited by the agents of the society, and fifty-eight public meetings had been convened and well-attended. In the district of Lancashire alone more than eighty teachers were labouring who had been trained by the society. In this district thirty schools had accepted Government pupils. The depository and publication department had prospered, the amount of sales being very considerable. The schools generally were regarded as flourishing; provident funds and savings-banks were spreading amongst them. A strong opinion in favour of the working of Government aid was given by all who had accepted it. The foreign operations of the society had been extensive. Schools had been aided in Canada, the West Indies, South Africa, Mauritius, the East Indies, Australia, and the South Seas. The expenditure of the society still exceeded its income, on which ground an earnest appeal for new subscriptions was founded. The advantage of Government aid, as stimulating and not depressing voluntary effort, was powerfully urged, and the scriptural character of the instruction afforded by the society was prominently brought forward. The society's income during the year amounted to £12,963 9s. 8d., and the expenditure to £13,125 18s. But, as more than £2,000 of income had been derived from the receipt of legacies, the necessity for increased donations and subscriptions was obvious.

The Right Hon. Dr. LUSHINGTON moved, and Earl WALDEGRAVE seconded, the first resolution:—

That the Report, an abstract of which has just been read, be received and printed under the direction of the committee, and that the following ladies and gentlemen do form the committee for the ensuing year. (Names read.)

Earl FITZWILLIAM moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting, fully estimating the value and importance of the society's operations, rejoices in its continued prosperity, and pledges itself to renewed exertion for its support and extension.

If the noble lord, who was at the head of her Majesty's Government, would allow him to express an opinion, he would say, that the very limited means which were given for examination ought to be extended. He thought that the powers of the Inspectors themselves were overtaxed, so that they were not able to do as they ought: a large number of Inspectors should be appointed, in order that they might discharge their duties efficiently. There was also another reason why an additional number of Inspectors should be chosen. They hoped—and he trusted they had good ground to hope—that the efforts of this and other kindred schools would be extended, and then, of course, the labours of the Inspectors would also be extended.

The Rev. G. CLAYTON seconded, and J. GURNEY, Esq., the Treasurer, supported the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. DUFF proposed:—

That the grateful acknowledgments of this meeting be respectfully offered to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for continued favour and munificent support.

He dilated on the blessings of education, and avowed that—although he was no despot—he would compel every parent to send his child to some school, that it might receive a moral and religious training.

The Rev. Dr. RYAN, Chief-Superintendent of the schools in Canada, seconded the resolution, but only a very few sentences of his speech reached the reporters.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY moved, and W. EVANS, Esq., M.P., seconded:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the President, for his munificent subscription, and to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, for his great kindness in taking the chair on the present occasion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in returning thanks, remarked that it had been the agreeable custom of his life to attend occasionally at these meetings, but he had not for some years found sufficient time to do so. He expressed his high approval of the condition of the school, especially at the knowledge of Scripture manifested by the boys. He proceeded:—

I have always been a friend to the system of education pursued by this society, because it appeared to me, as you have been told in the course of these proceedings, eminently national [hear]. We all know that there are many other societies engaged in the work of education, and most usefully engaged. With regard to one of these societies, which is called the National Society, I confess it seems to me that, however great may be the benefits it confers, it is deficient in this respect—that the greater portion of the children of the population of this country are excluded from the schools by the terms they impose. With regard to another society, which is not thus established, but which is endeavouring to make its way, and which rests upon secular education only, I

may observe that the present society has a great degree of superiority over that, because the religious element of man which guides his conduct on earth, and on which he founds his hopes for the future, is omitted from that system [hear]. Therefore, commending, as I am quite ready to commend, the efforts made by all other societies, I think upon the whole we have not only chosen that which is the best system of education, but that which is best suited to the wants of the great majority of the people of this country. That we have not made further progress—that this society should have existed between forty and fifty years, and that notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made, the people of this country are not more generally educated is, I think, a source of deep mortification. I have myself conducted that part of the business concerning education which has been undertaken by the State, and I have always felt it a misfortune that differences of opinion have prevented us from combining for the support of one general system. But, however that may be, I hope and believe that what has been done by the Government has not been without its beneficial effects [hear, hear]. It should be said and acknowledged, that the first grant proposed by the Government for the purposes of education was £10,000; and this arose from the suggestion of one of the early patrons of the society, and a tried friend to education—Lord Brougham [hear, hear]. It should, moreover, be stated, that in proceeding further we found, that while the Treasury undertook to distribute the sums allotted to the different schools, it was found to be impossible to make any difference between schools of one kind or another—between schools where they might hope to lay the foundation of permanent instruction, and those which might perhaps be raised by one man, and which might in a few years fall into decay. It was therefore proposed—and I myself took an active part in the proceeding—that there should be a special committee of members of the Government appointed to make the distribution of its grants a matter of inquiry and examination, with a view to improve the quality of education, and to see that all moneys arising from public grants should be laid out with a due regard to the permanent welfare of the country. That system has been under the superintendence of my noble friend Lord Lansdowne, who has bestowed great labour and attention upon the subject, and who has, I believe, with the assistance of Sir James Shuttleworth, contributed largely towards the advancement of education [hear, hear]. At former meetings of the British and Foreign School Society, I have seen and heard Mr. Wilberforce pouring forth, in his eloquent language, and in his silvery voice, recommendations for the scriptural education of the people. I have seen and heard my late excellent and lamented friend, the late Bishop of Norwich, with zeal and energy enforce the doctrines which he thought right, never concealing any sentiment of his heart, at the meetings of this society [hear, hear]. I have likewise seen for many years one who is now taken from us—a friend whom I greatly valued—the late William Allen [hear, hear]—taking a noble part in this, as in every other work of benevolence and charity. I cannot but lament that we have these men with us no more; but I trust that a young and active generation will supply their places; and that we shall see, not only this society extend, but the exertions which are making for the spread of education, as prejudices are dispelled, and as men are brought nearer to one another, at length result in a more general education of the people of this country [cheers]. I feel that this is the time in which such efforts ought to be made [hear, hear]. It has been said by some who have spoken to-day, and said with great truth, that the parent is responsible for his children, and that he may be called upon to see that no son or daughter of his should be ignorant of the truths of religion, or of his duty towards God and his neighbour. But upon the other hand, I think it might be said, with great justice, that the parent has had some excuse for this omission, who is unable, by his own labour, without the aid and assistance of his family, to obtain sufficient to maintain them. But I trust and hope that, as the means of the great mass of the people are greater than they have been, of providing all the necessities and all the comforts of life, we shall perceive them more anxious for education, because there is not wanting, in the people of this country, the germ of a desire for all moral and spiritual good; and I believe they will be more anxious for it when they have the means of obtaining all these blessings for their children [hear].

The SECRETARY having announced a donation of £25 from Lord John Russell to the society, the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on the evening of Monday se'nnight, at the London Tavern, Mr. Alderman Wire in the chair. The proceedings having been opened by singing and prayer, the CHAIRMAN called on the Secretary to read the annual Report.

The Report alluded to the anxiety of the directors to establish model lodging-houses for sailors, to which object one gentleman had promised a donation of £50, and another friend had promised the earthenware required in the building. The committee of the Nautical College had met with several obstacles, particularly those arising from recent legal enactments, which, however, they trusted would ultimately conduce to the advancement of nautical education. The evangelical labours of the society, both in London and in the provincial ports, had been increasingly efficient. Many interesting particulars were related of the progress of established stations, or of the establishment of new ones, at Chatham, Colchester, Exeter, Devonport, Lowestoft, Falmouth, Haverfordwest, Yarmouth, Penzance, &c., as also in the port of London. The prospects of the society were stated to be in every respect of an exceedingly encouraging character. The attendance at the Sailors' Church in London had been 13,960. The missionaries had made 4,967 visits to the sailors' boarding-houses; and there, as well as visits on board British and foreign ships, numbering 25,301, and the conduct of the Bethel-meetings, had been productive of valuable results. There had also been 3,763 visits to seamen's families, and 1,028 to sick seamen. The number of Bibles sold had been 1,541, and of Testaments, 1,383; and 138,234 tracts had been distributed. With the exception of the year 1840, the income of the society during the past year had been the largest ever received, amounting to £2,641, exclusive of the income of various auxiliaries. The liability of the society at the commencement of the year, £280, had been reduced by more than £200. Several ministers and others had successfully advocated the claims of the society. Amongst other contributions received, was a munificent one from an anonymous lady, whose subscriptions amounted to £1,500. The treasurer's account showed liabilities to the amount of £681 18s. 2d., subject to reduction by a balance in the banker's hands of £31 16s. 7d.

The Rev. G. ROSE, in moving the first resolution—which, with the subsequent, were of a routine character—expressed his regret that so little public attention and sympathy had been bestowed on British sailors, to whom civilisation owed so large a debt of obligation. Notwithstanding that indifference, considerable success had crowned the labours of the society; prayer-meetings were now regularly held among sailors; the gospel was preached to them; and both their temporal and spiritual welfare were promoted by the society's agency. If such efforts had not been made, it would have been impossible to man such vessels as the John Williams with pious crews; and it could not have been said (as they were now able to say with truth) that there was scarcely a vessel afloat, the crew of which did not contain some individuals who feared and worshipped God.

The Rev. JOHN BURNETT asked what sort of a Crystal Palace should we have had without the sailor? What a melancholy skeleton it would have appeared if sailors had not brought goods to fill it! But for that class of men, the inhabitants of this country might now, as of old, be running about in the woods with painted bodies, or clothed in unmanufactured hides; and barbarism might still be prevalent. What, then, was our duty with regard to these men? We ought to confer upon them something like a moral, intellectual, and religious enjoyment, and to prepare them for the immortality for which God had destined them. These were the objects of this society—and yet the society was in debt; while a very small per centage on the profits realized by commercial men, not during the next year, but next week, would be sufficient to discharge all its liabilities. If wealthy men were visited, and the claims of the sailors fairly set before them, he thought they must rebuke themselves for not having given the society greater encouragement and support.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH said, the society, apart from the direct good it had accomplished amongst seamen, had given birth to most of the institutions formed in this country and in America for the benefit of that class of men; it was the Jerusalem above, and the mother of them all. Since the commencement of the society a vast improvement had taken place in the general character of the sailor, for which we ought to thank God from our hearts.

The Rev. THOMAS ADKINS supported the resolution.

Mr. J. J. STEINMANN moved the next resolution, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Archer, who was unavoidably prevented from attending. He gave several instances of the beneficial operations of this society, which he had met with in his capacity of missionary to foreign vessels, and to lodging-houses.

Captain MOROAN (of the "John Williams" missionary ship), in seconding the resolution, also bore witness to the improvement effected, through the instrumentality of this and kindred societies, in the mental and moral condition of seamen both at home and abroad.

C. J. TOMKINS, Esq., in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, recommended, amongst other modes of assisting the society, the reading of the magazine published by it, and containing an account of its operations from time to time.

Captain COOK (of the "Cambria") seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. GULL; and carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he always felt delighted at finding at the meetings of this society a company of virtuous and intelligent beings; but he had looked in vain, from year to year, upon the platform and in the meetings, for the merchant princes of this great city, who were primarily benefited by the sacrifices and efforts of the sailor. He trusted that this night's proceedings would carry to their ears something of the obligations which they owed, and of the duty which they ought to perform, and that their counting-houses would be besieged by deputations, until next year the treasurer would have to report not £2,000, but more than £4,000 at the society's disposal.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The hall was much crowded. On the platform were James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., Alfred Harcourt, Esq., M.P., and the leading friends of the society.

The CHAIRMAN said:

Dear Christian friends,—An invitation from your Directory to me, as a private Christian, to preside over this meeting, would have been esteemed by me an honour; but I cannot divest myself on this occasion of my official position as one of the treasurers of the Baptist Missionary Society [cheers]; and, in that light, I not only esteem the invitation an honour, but a gratification which I can scarcely express, inasmuch as I take it that your directory, by this invitation, and you, mean to express that hearty love and affectionate attachment which I trust will ever subsist between the two societies [cheers]. That it has subsisted during the period of my treasurership I have the greatest possible pleasure in expressing to you; and I believe, without undervaluing any other evangelical alliance, that there is no alliance of an evangelical character so truly practical, so truly fraught with good, as that in which Christians of different denominations delight to unite, when they have before them in contemplation the heathen world in darkness, and forget those minor differences in themselves which, in the light of eternity, will never appear [cheers]. It was but the other day that a Singapore newspaper was sent to me, in which I found that a deputation from the society with which I have the honour to be connected, and from your society, had met on the same platform, and there, in the presence of native Singapore, and assisted by them, were our dear brethren, Freeman, Russell, and Leechman. But I have had evidence, during the last year, of a more touching and practical character

still. During the last year it has pleased God, in his providence, to remove from our African mission the whole of our European missionary staff. On the death of our dear brother Newbegin, the last of that devoted band, the native church of Fernando Po, and all the native Christians, were left without a guide; there came Mr. Waddle, from the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, who took our mission in charge, presided at our Church meetings, and considered himself as one of our missionaries, until others came and took the position [cheers]. We are sometimes met by parties who say, "What has the missionary work yet accomplished?" We are, to-day, on the fifty-seventh anniversary of your society, met together, and it will be your lot to hear of the great things that God has accomplished through its instrumentality. Let us, for a moment, look at India. What has been the result of missions in that important field? Although, at the present time, there are large cities with half-a-million inhabitants, and with but one missionary, isolated and alone, pursuing his humble path, yet such has been the effect of missions in that country, and, with the missionary work, the propagation of the blessed Scriptures, that, at the present moment, the chain of caste is effectually shaken; and when I refer to the fact, that in India, during the last year, the most entire and perfect civil and religious liberty has been given by our Government, I hope it will show that the missionary field has prepared the road for the reception of that which, fifty-seven years since, our fathers dare not contemplate [cheers]. Do you suppose that if there had been no missionary in India, there would, at the present moment, be no Sutticism there? The fact that a custom by which 300,000 widows perished annually on the funeral pile, together with infanticide, has been abolished, though only amongst the fruits that Christianity casts, as it were, along its path, is enough to show the world at large that Christian missions have been blessed by our Divine Master. Then, is the abolition of slavery nothing? [cheers] Do you suppose that slavery would at the present moment have been a thing unknown in our West India Islands, if Smith (of Demerara), and Knibb, and others, had never lived? No; the Christian missionary was the pioneer in that glorious path which led to a great national protest against the hateful and accursed system of slavery. Then look at the islands of the South Sea. See what has been accomplished, under the blessing of God, through the instrumentality of the society there. Looking at Southern Africa especially, I cannot but express a hope that the frequent communications which are about to take place between that part of the world and this country, by steam-vessels, by means of which we shall obtain information from the Cape of Good Hope within four or five weeks at the utmost, instead of three or four months, as heretofore—I cannot but hope, I say, that this will have the effect of bringing us into more constant intercourse with our missions and missionary brethren there; and that, when we know more respecting them, we shall feel more what is our duty as Christians in this country, and be led to take a firmer stand as Christian men and as lovers of liberty. Although, as Nonconformists, we feel how delicate a matter it is to interfere in political affairs, yet there may be a time and a place in which interference in such things becomes as much a duty in the Christian as prayer to Almighty God [hear].

Rev. Dr. TIDMAN then read the Report. This document, which was of great length, was of a very gratifying and encouraging character; amongst other striking instances of the results of the labours of the mission, it announced, that four months after the arrival of two teachers from Rarotonga at Monaka, the chiefs agreed to burn their idols, and from that day their temples were demolished, and their idols committed to the flames. The following is the financial statement of the mission:—

Income from ordinary sources, including subscriptions, collections, and legacies, and contributions at missionary stations.....	£63,174	8	0
Received in addition for special objects	4,854	5	9
Total	£68,028	13	9

Being an increase on the gross income of last year of..... £5,483 19 10

The expenditure has been..... £65,635 13 6

Being an excess of outlay beyond receipts for ordinary purposes

£1,028 13 6

The Report concluded with an earnest appeal for missionaries and funds, especially for the vast field of India.

The Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar, moved:—

That the Report, of which an abstract has been presented, be approved and adopted, and that it be forthwith printed and circulated by the directors—that this meeting feels impelled by a sense of Christian duty to express its high regard for the devoted agents of the London Missionary Society, of whose talents, zeal, and fidelity the Report affords conclusive evidence—its deep interest in all their varied and important operations, especially in the translation of the Word of God, and the preparation of a native ministry—and its devout pleasure at the increase and spiritual advancement of the Mission Churches—yet, deeply sensible that the strength and prosperity of the mission cause depend exclusively upon the blessing of God, this meeting hereby presents the tribute of its humble gratitude for the faithful and distinguished missionaries he has given to this institution, and for the success with which he has graciously rewarded their abundant labours.

In the course of his long and animated speech, he said:—

I congratulate the friends of this society on the fact that, during the last year, the finances of this institution have been brought into a more prosperous and satisfactory state. We really should not undervalue this part of our undertaking. On this subject we may learn a lesson from the Hindoos. They compare the state of India now with its state in 1828; they compare the present condition of India with its condition at the time when Lord William Bentinck—whose name will be handed down and immortalized in connexion with that great act which terminated the abominations of Sutticism in India. We were told then that many parties were coming forward to prevent the abolition; but what is the fact now? They tell us that the Hindoos are not prepared to part with their money, are not prepared to make the efforts which are requisite to stem the onward movements of Christians. But, on the other hand, we have found that our churches are undiminished in their zeal, undying in their ener-

gies, determined that their contributions shall not only equal those of the past, but also be equivalent to the vast and increasing demands of the age [loud cheers]. When I think of nearly £70,000 collected and expended by this society during the past year, I feel that it is matter of devout thankfulness to Almighty God that there has been a gradual increase, and that we have, during the last three or four years at least, been making progress in the right direction. A few years ago we hoped to make the income of this society £100,000—we made a spasmodic effort to reach that point, but we failed—there was a collapse, and we were disappointed by the result. I hope that our progress will henceforth be steady [cheers]. If we go on increasing at the rate of three, four, five thousand pounds per annum, we shall soon reach the point of £100,000; and, if we should ever live to reach that point, still our motto shall be "Onward!" [cheers.] We know no limitation but that which shall be found in the ability of the Church, and in the wants and necessities of the world. I am especially delighted at the very large amount of contributions raised by native Christians abroad to propagate the gospel in regions far beyond them [hear, hear]. One-fifth of the entire amount of the society's income during the past year was derived from native churches; and if I were asked who are the people who are giving so large an amount, according to their means for this work, who are the parties who are making the greatest sacrifices to advance the kingdom of Christ in the world, I would say, they are not the merchant princes of our country, they are not the wealthy middle classes, they are not even our poorer people—though many of them have made great exertions—they are converted Hottentots, Caffres, and Hindoos, who, out of the depths of their poverty, have given liberally, and presented an example which the Christian church would do well immediately to imitate. Then, as we glance over the Report, let me detain you for a moment with that most interesting and important field of missionary labour—the South Sea Islands [cheers]. This was the earliest field chosen by the fathers and founders of the London Missionary Society [hear, hear]. I was glad, indeed, to hear not only the voice of the secretary lifted up to utter the announcement, but the meeting evidently sympathizing with the declaration, that by God's help we will never give up Tahiti [cheers]. No, Sir, we will never give it up. It is endeared to us by a thousand considerations—endeared to us by the fact, that there our pioneers in the missionary work laboured through a long, dark, painful, afflictive night—endeared to us by the fact, that we have won some of our choicest trophies in that field of missionary conflict [cheers]—endeared to us by the fact, that persecution has only brought us into closer contact with our Christian brethren there [cheers]. It is very gratifying that these people, abused, maligned, slandered as they have been by French soldiers and French authorities—that these people, poor, afflicted, and despised as they are, are acting the noblest part that any people under heaven could act in such a position [cheers]. They have had an edition of the Holy Scriptures again presented to them; and you have heard to-day that they would not receive them as a gift [hear, hear, and cheers]—they would not receive them as charity from Great Britain, but paid for them themselves. We have just discovered, as you have heard, a new group of islands: we have taken possession of them, not in the name of her Britannic Majesty, but in the name of "the King of kings and the Lord of lords" [cheers]; and I envy not the constitution of that man's mind, I envy not the feelings of that man's heart, who would be at all indifferent to the affecting representations which we have had of the entrance of the truth into those islands. The entire abolition of idolatry by a whole people in one day is matter for devout thankfulness to God, who has said, "The idols shall perish from under these heavens which God hath created, and the idols he will utterly abolish." One other part of the Christian field has been brought before us, to which I would for a short time direct your attention. The tidings which we have heard to-day about Madagascar are very solemn, very affecting. Only think of the extent to which Christianity must have propagated itself there during the last fourteen years, when 1,200 people, known as eminent Christian men, can be summoned to the capital at Madagascar, and called upon to give an account of their attachment to Jesus Christ. I find in this a pledge that, ere long, a door will be opened for us even in Madagascar, and the blood-stained banner of the cross be again unfurled in its guilty capital [cheers]. I trust that the heir apparent of the throne will be the object of British sympathy, and that there will be fervent supplication before the throne of grace that his valuable life may be lengthened, and that he may live to sit upon the throne, and to witness the day when tyranny in that island shall be bound with its own chains, when idolatry shall be overturned by its own victims, and when Madagascar, like Magaya, shall be full of the knowledge of the glory of God [cheers].

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER (of Edinburgh) seconded the resolution. He would confine himself to two points—the translation of the word of God, and the preparation of the native ministry, respecting which, intelligence of the most gratifying kind had been presented in the Report.

I am sure (said the reverend doctor) there is no friend of missions who is at all instructed in the history of the Christian Church, who does not cordially approve of the principle and the plan suggested and stated in the Report, as to the employment and education of the native ministry. In that plan there are involved two great principles, for which both Scripture and experience give us the most ample sanction. The one is the principle of employing native agency in preference to foreign agency, and the other is, the principle of duly training those who are expected to sustain the onerous and responsible office of the Christian minister, or the Christian evangelist, in those parts of the world where our operations are carried on [hear, hear]. The idea that the gospel is to be propagated by foreign agency, or that the churches of the saints are to be fed and sustained by men who have not been trained for the work, is an idea which, I believe, receives no sanction whatever from the writings or from the usages of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. We find that the principle upon which they ever acted was that of planting churches, especially in large towns, or in much frequented districts, and then instructing those churches to act as sentries from which the word of the Lord was to sound out into all the surrounding district. And with regard to the preparing of men for the work of the

ministry—though, no doubt, many of them who were sent forth were, from the exigencies of the case, but little tutored—I believe that throughout the Apostles and their immediate successors acted steadily upon the principle of training men, as far as circumstances would permit, for that great and difficult work [hear, hear]. After all that has been said about the Apostles themselves not being trained for their work, I believe the truth is that they were trained, and trained more carefully, perhaps, than we ever think of training men, even at home [hear, hear]. There has been, we may venture to say, from the Great Teacher himself, a succession downwards of teachers in the church, whose business it has been to train men for the work of the ministry. I believe, therefore, that in acting upon this principle, we act upon a principle for which we have the sanction of the highest authority, and that we go forward with it under the happiest auspices, and I trust that from those seminaries which you have instituted in the missionary field, there may be found many faithful and true-hearted men, who will go forth and speak to the people in the tones of their mother tongue, the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ our Lord [cheers]. With regard to the other point here referred to—the translation of the Scriptures—I feel that I cannot sufficiently congratulate the friends of this society upon this great achievement, which in so many instances has been accomplished, under God's blessing, by the agents of this institution. I know no work that deserves to be placed in a higher position of commendation, even in a literary point of view, than such a work as this. I know nothing that a man could do, in literature or in science, leaving religion itself out of the question, that would confer a greater boon on any people, than the translating for them that book into their own tongue [cheers]. What dignity, what worth, what value, it gives to the vocables of that tongue! What a basis you have laid for the civilization and the cultivation of these people! But especially it behoves us here to remember the advantage to the great ends of this institution of having the Bible translated in the tongues of these people. I believe that one may say that, when you have translated and printed the Bible in any tongue, you have established Christianity amongst the people who use that tongue, in the only sense in which Christianity may be legitimately, and purely, and successfully established [cheers]. And, therefore, with the most grateful feelings, I congratulate this noble society upon having accomplished such works as these—congratulate those of our missionaries still alive who have been honoured to accomplish this great work, for you have employed thereby the means by which your work is to be lasting and sure. Living teachers must die; a succession of teachers even may fail, or become corrupt; tradition may ere long run foul, and at last lose itself in the mud which its own waters have deposited; but this is the living word of the living God—it never can grow old, it never can become feeble; and planting your enterprise upon the basis which it supplies, you ensure, I say, with God's blessing, the perpetuity of that enterprise [cheers]; so that, whilst the schemes of others may go up as dust, or be like some gaudy, evil-scented flower, that is trampled under foot without regret, your enterprise shall partake of the freshness and the fragrance of that tree which is planted by the river, which stands by the margin of that "river whose streams make glad the City of our God"—which shall produce its leaves, and yield its fruit, until that dim twilight in which we now live and wander has passed away, and the sunshine of millennial glory has come flooding down, to confer upon it a greener verdure, and extract from it a richer fragrance [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN here announced that he had received a letter from Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, regretting that indisposition prevented his attendance.

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., of Leeds, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, constrained to express its peculiar sense of the Divine favour in the righteous enactment of the British Government in India on behalf of converts from idolatry to the Christian faith, and also in the safe return to England of the Rev. Joseph John Freeman, on the completion of his mission in South Africa, and while the meeting deeply deprecates the recurrence in the colony of war, so afflictive to humanity, and so fatally opposed to the social interest and improvement of the native tribes, it earnestly prays for the speedy restoration and permanent maintenance of peace, on terms no less honourable to the justice and humanity, than to the authority of the British Government.

He would allude to a subject which called for their universal and deep regret, the sad war which had broken out in South Africa. He would only say that it did not appear to him, from all the sources of information that were accessible, from what he distinctly remembered from the evidence taken before the House of Commons in the Aboriginal Committee in 1836, from the statements he had heard from Dr. Phillip and Mr. Reed in this country, and from the discussions which have recently taken place in Parliament, that a great and a very grievous error had been committed by the Government at the Cape, in seeking a very large extension of the British frontier in that country. The territory which was in dispute betwixt the Cape colony and the Kaffirs belonged formerly, and through all time, so far as we knew, to those who had now been claiming it. He would say nothing further with regard to this question than that the land was theirs, and that we had no right to appropriate it as our own. He could not refrain from making an allusion to what was said to have been uttered in the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck upon this question. He hoped that all the reporters in the House that evening had fallen into a common error, and that Mr. Roebuck never uttered the sentiments ascribed to him. It must be because—and he feared that this might be too true—he never read a page of the history of Christian missions; because he knew nothing of the mighty changes of Christianization and civilization which had taken place in the islands of the South Seas; because he knew nothing of what had been done among the warlike tribes of New Zealand, or among the Kaffirs themselves and their equally warlike neighbours; because he knew nothing of what had been done among the various tribes of North American Indians; and because he knew nothing of the mighty transformations which had taken place amongst the negroes of our own colonies.

The Rev. JAMES KENNEDY seconded the resolution. The scene of his labours for eleven years had been Benares, an ancient and sacred city on the banks of the Ganges, the Jerusalem, the Mecca, the Rome, of the Hindoos.

The Rev. J. J. FREEMAN supported the resolution. He began by referring to his recent visit to South Africa, and acknowledging the great kindness he had experienced from the missionaries and the Christian people of that land during the whole of that period. After stating the fact of his intention to publish an extended narrative of his tour, he proceeded in support of the resolution, making his remarks bear chiefly upon the Kafir war—dealing, in a very masterly and satisfactory manner, with the statements and sentiments of Mr. Roebuck. His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, was one of the bravest of men; but it did not follow that he had a proportionate amount of wisdom [hear, hear]. Wisdom and bravery were two distinct things. Some of the plans which that commander had adopted, if carried out fully, would lead, as they were leading, to the most deplorable results [hear, hear]. On a recent occasion, he summoned his soldiers together, and in no very gentle tones, instructed them that their first duty was to their officers, and their second duty to their God ["hear, hear," and expressions of indignation]. The Governor, on one occasion, demanded a large space of land from the then occupiers, and insisted that they should make it over to him by treaty. They remonstrated, and urged that they had no power or right to give it up. "Well," he rejoined—and swearing by all that was most sacred—"unless you sign that treaty by five o'clock this afternoon, I will hang every man of you to that tree" [cries of "Shame, shame!"] Mr. Freeman, when in Africa, conversed with these men; every one of them. He asked, Did you believe that he would do it, that a British governor should dare to do such a deed? And their reply was that they did expect it. They felt the deep injustice, but they knew he had the power [hear, hear]. And thus, under that intimidation, they signed the treaty while protesting against it ["hear, hear," and renewed cries of "Shame!"] He had preserved all the details of these transactions, with the names of the men, and was, therefore, quite ready to answer any questions which honourable gentlemen might think proper to ask him in committee [loud cheers].

A. HARCADALE, M.P., proposed an addition to the resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, while deeply lamenting the events which have occurred in South Africa in connexion with the present war, and the criminal position assumed by some of the Hottentots, affectionately sympathizing with the missionaries and their families, and the innocent sufferers among their native converts, who either have suffered or may suffer serious injury, and therefore strongly recommends the directors of the London Missionary Society to appeal to their friends throughout the country, with the view of raising contributions by a special effort, to meet the urgency of the present case, and to adopt such other measures, without delay, as may seem to them expedient to save their missions in the Kat River Settlement, and other places in South Africa, from the danger that appears to threaten them.

His own opinion was, Mr. Roebuck was speaking ironically when he uttered those sentiments in relation to Africa, to which allusion had been made. It seemed to him impossible that a British senator could seriously have put forth so atrocious a principle [hear, hear]. He must surely have intended to drive the principle to its utmost limits, in order to show its utter absurdity and injustice.

The Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, of Southampton, seconded the rider thus proposed, and remarked that he felt an honest pride in the thought that the Nonconformists of England were capable of taking such a position in defence of the rights of the whole family of man. He trusted that the holy fire which had that day been kindled in Exeter Hall, on behalf of Africa, would blaze throughout the whole land.

The resolution, with the addition, was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously; when Mr. FREEMAN announced that one gentleman had shown his sympathy by a donation of £100. The collection having been made.

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK very briefly nominated the officers of the institution for the ensuing year, and also announced the receipt of £100 for the purposes of the society:—

That Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., be the treasurer; that the Rev. Dr. Tidman be the foreign secretary; and the Rev. Joseph John Freeman be the home secretary for the ensuing year; that the directors who are eligible be re-appointed; and that the gentlemen whose names will be read, be chosen to fill up the vacancies of those who retire; and that the directors have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur.

The Rev. JOHN JAFFRAY, Secretary to the Free Church Missionary Society, in a brief speech, seconded the motion, testifying to the great interest felt by the Free Church of Scotland in all the operations of the society whose claims they had met that day to advocate; and also the deep solicitude manifested in relation to Africa at the present perilous crisis. The measures now being carried out in South Africa were calculated to paralyze all missionary operations.

The resolution having been agreed to, THOMAS PIPER, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the chair, which was seconded by the Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER, of Norwich, and carried by acclamation, the whole audience rising to their feet.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, observed that he had been deeply interested in the entire proceedings; and could not but express his full concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Baines. And with regard to Mr. Roebuck, he held that it was the duty of the professedly Christian members of the Senate to give him an opportunity to explain himself [cheers].

The Rev. W. BROCK pronounced the Benediction, and the large assembly dispersed.

EVENING MEETING.

A meeting was held in the evening, at Finsbury Chapel, and presided over by the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Bowman, T. W. Aveling, D. Darling, J. L. Poore, H. Addiscott, E. Jones, Dr. Fletcher, J. Steer, and Mr. Chickering (from America).

THE ANNUAL SERMON

Was preached at Surrey Chapel by the Rev. W. Jay. The venerable minister mentioned that he preached his first sermon in that place sixty-four years since.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the three societies incorporated under this name, was held on the evening of yesterday week, at Exeter Hall. J. Pilkington, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN briefly adverted to the triple objects of the association, as a Home, Irish, and Colonial Missionary body.

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES read the Report, which will be found embodied in Dr. Massie's paper, read to the Congregational Union, an abstract of which is given in another column.

The Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, who was received with much applause, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with much pleasure the Report now read; that it be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the board. It rejoices to perceive the indications of progress in the colonial branch of the missions; is deeply convinced of the importance of the British colonies as a scene of missionary enterprise, and would urge both the committee of the society, and the beloved brethren labouring under its auspices among their emigrated countrymen, to pursue, with persevering energy, their great work—relying on the Divine promise, "that in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

He said he was not growing lazy, but he was growing old [hear, hear]. The venerable octogenarian who was expected to address them to-morrow at Surrey Chapel (the Rev. W. Jay) in rising to acknowledge a vote of thanks which was presented to him lately, said, he was not going to make a speech, for he had no platform gift, and he thanked God that he never had, for it might have led him to neglect the pulpit. Whether the present speaker ever had a platform gift or not was not for him to determine, but if he had he was very conscious that he was fast outliving it. To speak in the language employed in a circle which he hoped none of his audience ever frequently visited, it seemed to him time to take leave of the stage [hear, hear, and cheers]. They were met to support the Colonial Missionary Society. Now, of what was colonial society composed? Not a few needy adventurers settling down to retrieve their broken fortunes on some distant shore. The colonies were not an outlet simply for bankrupt men with bankrupt characters from their own native country. Not a field of enterprise merely for a few daring spirits. A colony should be regarded as an infant kingdom—an empire in childhood. Let them look at the colonial children of the mother country, and say what this country might become two centuries hence. To answer that question they had only to look back to the great Western Republic, the most gigantic that was ever consolidated on the face of the earth, and was represented that evening by his respected friend on the left [cheers]—and he would maintain that she was not only the largest republican empire, but also the most noble for liberty when she shall have washed her hands of the blood of the slave [loud and continued cheering]. What was that Republic two centuries ago? A few fugitives flying from persecution, landed from the "Mayflower" upon Plymouth Rock, and took up their position on those dreary wilds. We had been lately told in the language of eloquence, that possibly Great Britain had approximated to, if she had not passed, the zenith of her greatness; that her population may become stationary, and even recede; her courage abate, her wealth diminish, her commerce flow into other channels, and her ascendancy disappear; that at some distant day the traveller from New Zealand may sit on the remaining arch of London-bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's; that the towers of York Minster may rise in dark magnificence in the midst of an ancient forest, and the rein-deer stalk in the ruined Athenian columns of the Scottish metropolis [laughter and cheers]. He had no faith in these prognostications [hear, hear]. Nothing could be more certain than that the country is progressing. But on what did its future progress depend? on what was its prosperity suspended? He fearlessly replied, on its allegiance to its God [cheers]. Britain should consider that she was raised up to be God's salvation to the ends of the earth. Let her forget this, and she would resemble, at some future time, the renowned city of Tyre, and become only a rock for fishermen to spread their nets upon [hear, hear]. Next to this country the eyes of Rome were upon our colonies. She had already claimed them for her own; and if Protestants did not exert themselves, Popery assuredly would have the colonies for itself. But there was another tutelage, and one that was carried on by the British Government—the system of sending out the refuse of our country to those parts of the world [cheers]. That is a system against which we all ought, as Englishmen, more as cosmopolitans, and, most of all, as Christians, to raise a solemn, indignant, emphatic, and public protest [loud cheers]. He maintained that England had no right to discharge the filth and feculence of her moral sewage upon those distant shores [cheers]. The figure, indeed, that he had just employed was not a complete one, and, like most figures, would not run on all-fours, but would serve as a faint illustration of his meaning. By the wisdom of Providence the most disgusting and nauseous offal could be made to supply the pabulum which was necessary for the support of animal and vegetable life; but the convict ships supplied that in which virtue must wither, and crime must flourish with tropical luxuriance [hear, hear]. It was necessary for the colonies, that something should be done to protect them from the terrible evil which was thus inflicted upon them [hear, hear]. If he should be asked what he would do with the convicts, he would reply by another question, What are we to do with the colonies? [hear, hear.] He did trust that public sentiment on this subject would be raised so loud and distinct as to lead the Government to review its course, and to retrace its steps. He admired the wise and manly virtue of the Cape, in the resistance it had made, and he trusted that its conduct would be imitated by all our other colonies [hear, hear]. Let it

be told the Government, you must devise some other method of getting rid of your felons, and not send them out to pollute the moral atmosphere of the colonies [cheers].

The Rev. L. POORE, in seconding the resolution, alluded to the Kafir war, and the wrongs of South African aborigines.

The resolution having been carried, and a liberal collection made,

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, moved:—

That, in the present position of ecclesiastical affairs, and among a population whose conviction is gradually strengthening that true religion must be free and spontaneously supported to be honoured and prosperous, England is not less a sphere of missionary enterprise, nor less deserving of consecrated treasure and devoted labour, than are the regions of heathenism; but while in proportion as Home Missions are successful, and surrounding churches are rendered more efficient, resources for foreign missionary enterprises will be increased—this assembly would record its conviction that the agencies of the Home Missionary Society are peculiarly adapted to resist the aggressions of Puseyism and the encroachments of a Papal priesthood.

He dwelt on the disastrous influence of Popery and Puseyism, Sunday special trains, and cheap literature. With all these, cheap missionaries and ministers were wanted. Religion was progressing, in spite of rampant superstition and infidelity; and he did not fear the issue.

JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. B. H. COWPER, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. RICHARD FLETCHER, of Manchester, moved:—

That Ireland is rendered increasingly appropriate as a field of evangelical efforts, by the myriads of organized and disciplined Papal clergy, and by the Government-endowed seminaries, in the vast majority directed under the policy and religion of Romish agents; and that the millions of Popish adherents who dwell in that land, and supply migrating hordes for England and the colonies, are the special objects of a Christian compassion; and that ministers of the religion of Jesus, whose highest ambition and temporal reward is to regenerate and ennoble a people, and whose zeal burns with unquenchable love for souls, and gratitude to Christ, will find in Ireland scope for the energies and courage of the loftiest spirit, and the most generous and self-denying independence.

The Rev. J. D. SMITH, of Dublin, in coming forward to second the resolution, announced the receipt of a donation of ten guineas for the Irish Society, and urged the necessity of evangelical labours in the sister isle.

Alderman KIRKSHAW, M.P., nominated the Board of British Missions, and moved a vote of thanks to the chair, which was seconded by the Rev. JOSIAH VINRY.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE put the motion, which was cordially received and carried.

The Chairman having returned thanks, the meeting separated, after singing the Doxology.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Our report of the proceedings of this body on their first day of meeting (yesterday week) extended only to the discussion on the education question. Dr. MASSIE next read a paper on British missions, of which the following are the important passages:—

During the year now closed, congregational collections have produced altogether, including £39 4s. for the Congregational Union, £3,305 1s., which has been appropriated—to Home Missionary Society, £1,971 15s. 1d.; to Irish Evangelical Society, £1,342 8s. 10d.; and to the Colonial Society, £1,761 15s. 1d. The contributions from the several counties in their proportions illustrate the comparative prevalence of the principle of mutual benevolence and obligation. In ordinary subscriptions and special donations the Home Missionary Society has received £3,798 4s. 7d. Contributions of the same description have been made to the Irish Evangelical Society, £2,408 7s. 5d.; and the Colonial Society has obtained £1,081 1s. 5d. Legacies, the expression of departing good-will, have amounted to £1,715 2s. 4d. for the Home Missionary Society; to £10 for the Irish Evangelical Society; and to £180 for the Colonies. The total receipts have been £13,961 12s. 9d., so that this year British Missions have received £3,181 12s. 10d. more than was contributed last year. The income of the Home Missionary Society from collections, subscriptions, and casual donations, has not yet equalled the expenditure, though the entire receipts have exceeded the disbursements £2,510 6s. 11d.* The reduced current expenditure of the Irish Evangelical Society has been met by the ordinary revenue, in addition to which nearly £1,400 has been liberally paid to remove the burden of a debt under which the society was paralyzed and enfeebled. The sum of £2,945 19s. 6d., derived from usual sources of support, has this year enabled the committee of the Colonial Society adequately to meet all its liabilities, and leave a balance with the treasurer on the year, of £311 14s. 11d. After deducting charges for reports, circulars, occasional papers, special appeals, and advertisements, the expenses of official administration in the London offices of British Missions have amounted collectively to £964 18s. 3d. for the separate societies. The several charges are—Home Missionary Society, £561 15s. 5d.; Irish Evangelical Society, £179 11s. 5d.; and for the Colonial Society, £234 9s. 5d.

The agencies, sustained in England, have been—Missionaries, 47, and 5 students; granters, 55; and unpaid assistants, as regular pulpit supplies, 140. These servants of God have conducted ministrations of the Gospel at 437 stations, among 40,519 hearers, and 12,908 Sunday-schoolers, in the midst of a population numbering 451,703. The measures for destitute districts in London, adopted in compliance with memorials from the London Congregational Board, have been continued experimentally and with varying success. The mode of occupation in one of the stations has been changed, chiefly because a place altogether suitable for Congregational organizations could not be secured. A school-room, connected with large Sunday and Day-schools, is still the only house for assembling which can be obtained. A temporary erection, on an eligible site, is a great desideratum. The population is dense, and the inhabitants are accessible for domiciliary and friendly intercourse. The chapel at the second station is not only within the circle of an indigent and morally necessitous population, but is contiguous to the abodes of many hundred trading Jews. Some of these latter have frankly and in a friendly spirit received the domiciliary instructions of the missionary, and have occasionally both accepted the tracts and attended in the congregation during the season of worship. There is no district in Great Britain, on the Lord's day, whose moral aspect is more appalling, or exhibits more painfully the enmity of the human heart in thousands, from the righteous rule and love of Jesus Christ, than does the region round about Petticoat-lane, and east of the Minories. The third station promises soon to present a grateful return for the liberal efforts of the Board, in the gathering of a congregation and the establishment of Sunday and Day-schools. This branch of operation requires agents of peculiar adaptation.

* Mr. John Hassall, of Manor-street, Clapham, has generously given the liberal sum of £500, to be applied, under conditions, by the committee of the Home Missionary Society in aid of the erection or enlargement of Home Missionary Society Chapels.

In Ireland many changes both of stations and labourers have been rendered necessary by time and circumstances. The committee has, however, retained connexion with 18 principal towns and congregations; to which are attached as many more subordinate spheres of missionary labour. During the year, four ministerial agents have emigrated to America, four have sought spheres of activity in England, and three, disconnected with the society, remain in the localities in which they had been supported by the committee; while one has died and entered on the reward of his Divine Master. Three of the Scripture readers have sailed for America, and six have ceased to be employed by the society. The spheres thus vacated are not less destitute than when first chosen by the committee; while the spiritual claims of the people are rendered increasingly urgent by the assumptions and active measures of the apostles of error and superstition. . . . We need not to seek Rome in Italy; there is more of Roman Popery in this province of the British dominions than there is in the City of the Seven Hills. The union between the two countries has given England a cardinal and his suffragan prelates; has bewildered the neophytes of Puseyism, and disarmed the Anglican clergy in their antagonism with the Papal system. It would be an equitable retribution to visit Ireland with a Congregational aggression. Owen, Charnock, and Howe, carried the war into the sister island two hundred years ago. A political prelacy supplanted their Nonconformist influence, and a royal endowment entangled the churches which sprung from them and their coadjutors. The English successors of these men must renew the warfare; and the times call to heroic action the combatants who would wear the laurels.

The Colonial Society sustains, at its various stations, thirty-four ministers, besides nine candidates for the ministry in course of preparation. The number of members in the churches with whom the agents labour exceeds 4,000, and the missionaries preach the gospel to 25,000 people, besides many thousands children, gathered in their Sabbath-schools. In the Canadas, in British America, and in Australia, Congregational Unions are in vigorous operation—the means of fraternal comfort and denominational energy in the colonies, where they have been formed, and circles through which British sympathies may be safely diffused.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY proposed, and the Rev. Mr. GLYDE seconded:—

That the assembly has learned, with satisfaction, the financial position of the united societies of British missions, and continues to regard these organizations as possessing, for permanent support, increasing claims on the churches of this Union, especially by means of the October collections; that the prevalence of semi-Papal error, and its insidious diffusion by a nominally Protestant clergy, coincident with the ambition and active pretensions of a Romish hierarchy in England, and the opening and facilities for evangelical missions in Ireland and the colonies, render more seasonable and urgent the obligations of Congregational Christians to uphold the undertakings of the Board of British Missions.

The resolution was adopted, and the assembly then adjourned.

The second session of the body was held on Friday. After the usual devotional exercises, the Rev. J. CORBIN, of Derby, read a paper on Lay Agency. The Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, of Taunton, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Corbin, remarked on some of the incidental evils of lay agency—such as the multiplication of small churches, utterly inadequate to support a minister. He could mention the case of a young man who had a salary of £85 per annum, only £15 of which was rendered by his charge, the remainder being made up by grants from Association and the subscriptions of friends [shame!] The Rev. T. SCALES seconded the motion. The Rev. J. A. JAMES sympathized in the remarks of Mr. Addiscott, and strongly recommended the reading of sermons by lay agents; which Dr. MANN also highly approved. The Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, of Stepney, said the masters of schools might be made to constitute an important body of lay agents from the churches with which they stood connected; especially with the children over whom they exercised superintendence. Mr. CARLILE thought that the plan of expounding the Scriptures to the people by the lay agent would be better than the mere reading of sermons. The discourses might be very excellent, but the mere reading them, without any comment, became somewhat tedious to the reader and the listener [hear]. The Rev. J. L. POORE, of Manchester, objected to a system of lay agency unconnected with any church. Gentlemen who were so engaged became a sort of religious Ishmaelites [laughter]. He believed the practice to be a fruitful source of evil. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. H. GODWIN then read a paper on "The Best Methods of calling forth the Talents of the Church for the Work of the Ministry." The Rev. JOHN HUNT moved a vote of thanks for the very valuable paper that had been read; which was supported by the Revs. J. HARRISON and J. H. JAMES, with remarks on the comparative advantages of written and extempore preaching.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH had great pleasure in moving that the Rev. Dr. Harris, on whom he pronounced a brief eulogium, should be requested to preside at the Congregational Union during the ensuing year. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. TIPPETTS.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER then rose to move a resolution denouncing the system of slavery as a whole, and the American Fugitive Slave Law in particular, as "a law which no one who would obey God rather than man could consistently and righteously obey." He thought it was their duty as a Union to speak out strongly and clearly with regard to the matter of slavery [hear, hear], and urged the great importance of entire unanimity [hear, hear]. While they spoke thus strongly he wished them not to unchristianize every American brother without regard to particular circumstances, which, he thought, in some cases, were of such a nature as to warrant exceptions being made to the general rule [hear, hear]. They might pity such a one. Mr. Fletcher remarked upon the singular fact that the principal sculpture exhibited by the Americans in the Crystal Palace was a slave [hear, hear]—and that not a slave of the present day, or of their own country, but a Greek slave [hear, hear]. He thought it very singular that an American should have to go to Greece for a slave [hear, hear]—for in Greece, at the present day, slavery had no existence [hear]. Yet such a statue had been deemed suitable to represent the taste of America in the nineteenth

century [hear, hear]; so remarkably was Jonathan blinded to the nature of the associations which must naturally gather round such a statue as that [cheers]. In England, with all its faults, nothing of the character of American slavery existed [hear]. It had, however, its squalor and wretchedness, and many things of which they had reason to be ashamed, even before Americans; let them, therefore, not take too high ground, and not indulge too freely in boasting. But they could glory that slaves, the moment they tread our shores, were free [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. VARDY cordially seconded the resolution, and joined in urging that perfect unanimity was desirable in the highest degree.

After a few observations from Mr. BEAN and Mr. WADDINGTON,

The Rev. Mr. CHICKERING, Secretary to the Congregational Union of Maine (U.S.), stated, as an evidence of his interest in their proceedings, the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was spending his time with them when he had not been to Windsor Castle, or Greenwich, or Woolwich—he had not even been to the Exhibition [hear]. As to the resolution, there was, he should think, no fear of its being carried unanimously, at least on the ground of its being too strong [hear, and cheers]. In fact, after the shyness with which he had been received on account of his supposed possible connexion with slavery, he had shrunk behind his black brother for fear of what the resolution might say [laughter]. The speaker continued:—

As descendants of the Puritans, children by adoption of one Father, and united in faith to One who is not ashamed to call us brethren, let us reason together a little in all love, and with the frankness which only love permits, concerning this great grief of our hearts—this great distress of ours—American slavery. Not as to the thing itself, though we think you might understand it, some of you, a little better, if you should spend a few months in the midst of it, as some of us have done; thus learning to feel more deeply its various evils, and, at the same time, to discriminate among those evils, and to distrust certain sweeping charges against slaveholding—charges which not only do not touch all their consciences, but, in fact, relieve many of those consciences with the relief afforded even to the worst transgressor when he is on any point untruly, and, of course, unjustly accused. Nor as to the difficulties in the way of emancipation, difficulties which would meet the South if they should earnestly set themselves to think about it, as some of them did a few years since; or difficulties which meet the North in the way of doing anything without the South in a country which has a Constitution good and bad, as two parties *quoad hoc* with equal claims under that Constitution—claims as palpable, if not as just or as conflicting, as those of the English nobility or the English commonalty. Nor as to the American churches at the South, or those bodies of churches which are mixed in their organizations. All questions as to recognition and communion with such churches, you must decide for yourselves, as we do for ourselves—questions, as you find, and we find, not always easy of solution. . . . I speak of churches where there is no slavery—churches which have, by their State bodies, and many of them by counties or separately, borne testimony in various terms against slavery as our great national peril, reproach, and sin—churches whose ministers and members preach and talk against slavery, and pray for its extinction—are ready with their votes on any occasion when they think a vote will accomplish anything for freedom—and, in short, are known and read of all men as opposed to slavery. . . . Except those men, and I am sorry to find English morals and politics, as well as American, tampered with by such so-called Reformers—men of a malignant philanthropy—appearing to hate the Church of Christ more than they hate slavery or Satan himself, and who are better pleased to make out the church in favour of slavery, than to recognise and use her influence against it. Now, dear brethren, I submit it in all kindness, and with all confidence in your kindness, of which I have already had much proof, whether such churches and their delegates ought not to be held free of your Christian custom-house inspection. With clean bills of health at your ecclesiastical quarantine, bearing *prima facie* evidence of soundness in practice as in faith, and having an "inalienable right" to go out and in among you as unsuspected, unpointed at, unmuzzled, unapproached, and unfettered visitors to a country as free as their own New England, and to churches which, if not pilgrim, may bear, at least, that other name which we humbly boast—Puritan. Now, then, if things ought so to be, it is very clear that the right has not yet wholly prevailed, even in Broad-street Chapel and Exeter Hall. Few Congregational ministers from New England would have reason to feel less personal sensitiveness on this subject than myself, except, indeed, those—and they are among us—who have been led to identify themselves with the men and measures already referred to, and either to become like those men, or to be in due time reproached and abused for not going far enough in decrying and disowning both civil government and all churches, and in adopting and practising the worst forms of Radicalism; aiming not so much at removing the hideous deformities from the temple of American liberty, as at tearing down its pillars and dividing its spoils. But while Mr. Chickering thus disclaimed all occasion or feeling of personal sensitiveness on the subject of slavery, he gave a graphic and good-natured sketch of certain things connected with his otherwise most gratifying reception among us—the examination by a sub-committee; the subsequent captious questionings of one or two individuals at the dinner, and the frequent and pointed allusions to American slavery, and to him, in some cases, the only recognised and introduced American on the platform, thus directing, as he said, 7,000 eyes towards him, and setting in motion 14,000 hands and feet, besides other instruments of noisy demonstration. He continued: Now, dear brethren, to whom I dare to say all this, because it is true, and because you are true, true men, true Britons, true Christians—if, on reflection, you will say that this course is in good taste, I can only reply, "*de gustibus non est disputandum*." If it is British courtesy, I must think that we Yankees are not on the very lowest form in the school of good manners. If it is Christian, I have not so learned Christ; and if

it is regarded as likely to strengthen our abhorrence of this terrible sin and curse of our country, or to make a strong and useful impression on any straggling pro-slavery men at the North, or on pro-slavery churches at the South, I can only wonder at your temporary obliviousness of a great principle, once expressed as follows by a man who, if not very wise, always meant well:—"There is a great deal of human nature in mankind." But it may be said, as it has been said, that, if a man is sound, these public thrusts will do him no harm, and if he is not, they may do him good. They may not harm his body or his conscience; but has he no feelings?—no feeling of patriotism—of loyalty, if not to a Queen, yet to a country not wholly without attractions? It is an English poet, not disowned, I think, by British patriotism or British piety, who has said, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still." Is it a corrupt reading when we, on the other side of the Atlantic, substitute the word "America" for "England"? Brethren, we too love our country, especially when away from it; and though we say hard things at home, as you do in Exeter Hall, about British injustice, and oppression abroad, and British politics at home, yet we find it not in our hearts to adopt another country, even after seeing yours. What if he does see her faults, and deplore them, and pray that she may be forgiven and purified? What if he is willing to have them known and reproofed abroad? What if he has at home quoted such reproofs, and told his Southern and Northern friends that European despotism rejoices, and European liberty, as personified and carried to its utmost point in old England, mourns and reproaches? though, indeed, he may be often met by references to England's late and partial conversion to the faith and practice of liberty and equality. Does it inevitably follow that he is gratified or benefited in any way by having slavery continually thrown at him in the ways mentioned; thrown at him at times when, if it were not for the presence of one on the platform, known and introduced as an American, the subject, favourite as it is, and possibly connected here with a little odium *politico*, as well as with a great deal of true philanthropy, could not have been even dragged in without the clap-trap being too apparent to catch a clap? Suppose, dear brethren, that either one of you comes to visit us, we should do the same thing as to some English fault; for if you have no sins as a people, I suppose you are not spotless. Suppose we never introduce him; never allude to him or his country, except with a hint about British India, or British Africa, or British intemperance, taking care to say that British ministers and Christians have not even tried the experiment so nobly successful among us—the experiment of abstinence—for example's sake, and of thus leading in a reformation which ought to be in the best hands; or to British introduction and forcing of slavery upon America in America's day of minority. One more supposition. You have a mother; she has a strange propensity for shoplifting; it is known, lamented by her friends, trumpeted by others. You are suspected of connivance; but being examined, are acquitted. It is found that you have tried to reform her, and have paid what trifles your slender means would allow, in re-imbursement of her frauds. You are invited to dinners and parties with other people; but are continually hearing, in whispers, or louder, "that man's mother is a thief!" and you see scorn for her on every face, and an instinctive movement of the hand for protection to every pocket. Is it pleasant? Is it profitable, either to your morals or your temper? Is it promotive of good fellowship? True, you are not "sent to Coventry," but you deserve to be, if you do not learn to stay at home. Observe, all this has nothing to do with your opinions and feelings concerning slavery, or their open, frequent, and full utterance—to talk, write, and print as strongly as your Saxon minds, your sentiments, and our Anglo-Saxon tongue entitles you. Speak out, as you do about Mr. Roebuck and Sir Harry Smith—speak to the south, speak to the north—being first sure of your facts, and then sure of your spirit—for we know that it is hard to be always accurate, and harder to keep always—I will not say cool, but only Christianly warm on this terrible theme—speak thus, and we will thank you; we will hail you as foreign allies in this great moral conflict, which is, in fact, world-wide. We need allies. You could cut off the warts from your West Indian fingers, without either a surgeon or an assistant. But we, in having a cancer extirpated from the region of the heart, shall need, not only the Great Physician's power, and skill, and pity, but friends—if not to hold the patient, yet to pray for him, and to encourage him, kindly though earnestly, for the operation. We, Northern, Puritan Congregational ministers and churches, then, your brethren, especially of all the western Christians, hail you as helpers in the cause of human rights the world over. And Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Australia also, shall hail us, with others, as the holy alliance by which, under the Prince of Peace, the God of liberty and love, they shall have been regenerated, emancipated, disenthralled.

Mr. BINNEY suggested that the resolution would be better understood, and passed more freely, if their American brother would briefly explain the nature and operations of the Fugitive Slave Law, about which such strong terms were used [hear, hear].

Mr. CHICKERING: As to the Fugitive Slave Law, he could only say, it was bad enough, as bad as it well could be. The same law was virtually in existence before, but it could not be carried into effect, owing to a want of precision in the authorities to whom it was entrusted. He thought it could not be enforced even now, and, so far as it was carried out, it would utterly defeat the object it was intended to accomplish. As yet only one had been sent back; they accompanied him down to the pier, not with bowie-knives, as if contemplating an attempt to rescue him, but chanting a solemn *Miserere*,—and thus he went off like a pilgrim father [cheers]. When he went back to the South, he would prove something worse than that [hear]. The slaveholders would find, that, when they caught one of these fugitives, they had caught a Tartar [laughter and cheers]. There had not been anything done since he could remember which would so largely contribute to destroy the system of slavery [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. OWEN then proposed an amendment in a brief speech. He would not sit down with

slaveholders at the table of Him who was the Great Emancipator of mankind [loud applause]—at the table of Him whose religion was designed to make all men, black and white, stand erect, free, and independent [renewed cheering]. He would as soon sit down with an impure person as with one who had hand and part in this business of slaveholding [applause]. His amendment went to exclude all persons implicated, directly or indirectly, in the matter of slavery, from Christian fellowship [loud cheers].

The Rev. J. KENNEDY, of Stepney, in a few words, seconded the amendment.

The Rev. Mr. GARNETT, a coloured minister, then rose to offer some remarks on the Fugitive Slave Law, and was received with great cheering. He knew something about this enactment; he had a church in the town of Geneva, New York, and since his absence, no fewer than 17 out of 250 had been compelled to flee in consequence of it. He had known an opulent and excellent Quaker who had been ruined by having to pay fines for helping slaves to escape; and when on the last occasion the decision was given against him, and the slaveholders jeered at him, what was his noble reply? "If ever thou seest a poor fugitive flying before the bloodhounds of his southern pursuers, send him to Thomas Garrett!" [enthusiastic cheering]. With reference to the views of American ministers, he knew that they had hundreds of such men as his friend Mr. Chickering [cheers]—men who were faithful to the cause of liberty. It was no small matter to be an abolitionist in America; they were in danger, in some parts, of going to bed at night, and "getting up in the morning with their heads off"—just as likely as not [great laughter]. The mention of America, made some of the brethren who came over here stand up rather straight; but he was troubled with no particular patriotism for that "great" country. He loved liberty, and where there was most of it, there he was the happiest. He then adverted, in no measured terms, to the clerical defenders of the atrocious system, mentioning the name of Dr. G. Spring, M. Stuart, Mr. Storrs, and Dr. S. H. Cox—a recital which was received with very loud and oft-repeated marks of disgust and indignation. It was no use to tickle such men with straw; some bold, unflinching measure must be proposed. The North wanted to be spoken to as well as the South, till that abominable system of "negro pews" [hear] was done away with. It was the offence given by this system which caused the secession which formed his church. He knew the young men of America, and could bear testimony to the altered tone of feeling towards religion which had resulted from the writings of these ministerial defenders of slavery; at first, they revolted at the idea of defending slavery from the Bible; now they said, "Go on, Dr. Stuart; go on, Dr. Spring! Yes, what you say is quite true; the Bible does sanction it; and we, therefore, reject you, and the Bible along with you!"

Dr. CAMPBELL liked neither the resolution nor the amendment. He concluded a speech strongly denouncing slavery and its abettors, by saying—

Let us pass a resolution of a general nature, which will comprise slaveholders and their abettors in the mass, and, since every rule must have an exception, let it be left with each individual to make the exception in the case of such as may come before him claiming its benefit. If, on inquiry into all the facts and circumstances of an individual still a slaveholder, I would—satisfied of his integrity, and that he was the victim of his position, struggling to be free from fetters which were to him as galling as bondage was to those he held, I would take that man to my bosom, invite him to the fellowship of my family and of my flock [cheers]. I therefore propose that we shall pass a declaratory resolution—not a recommendatory one—to the churches. Let it be the act and deed of the assembly now met [loud cheers].

Dr. Campbell, Josiah Conder, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Owen, were elected a sub-committee to draw up a resolution, which they presented in the terms following, and it was unanimously adopted:—

That this Assembly, whose most anxious and reciprocal sentiments of fraternal regard and unity towards the pastors and churches in the United States of the same faith and order as the churches in connexion with this Union,—more especially to the descendants of the venerated Pilgrim Fathers in the New England States,—deem it their duty to renew their solemn and indignant protest against slavery as still existing among the American churches; and, in particular, to express their great surprise and deep regret at the conduct of those ministers of various denominations who have given either the direct countenance or their tacit support to the Fugitive Slave Law recently passed by the American Legislature; inasmuch as they cannot but regard that wicked and accursed statute as being, in the language of the eminent patriot and philanthropist, Judge Jay, "a palpable violation of the principles of justice, the rights of humanity, and the religion of Jesus Christ;" a statute to which no one who would obey God rather than man can consistently or righteously submit. And this Assembly earnestly pray, that it may please the Divine Head of the Church, in whom there is neither bond nor free, to open the eyes of the ministers and churches in the United States to the aggravated guilt of participating in the sin of man-stealing or holding their brethren in unjust and cruel bondage, which creates, in the judgment of this Union, an insuperable barrier to Christian fellowship with them on the part of all who reverence the authority of God and respect the inalienable rights of their fellow-men.

The following resolution was then moved by Rev. Dr. MASSIE, and seconded by EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., and carried:—

That this Assembly, adverting to the announcement of a general congress, to be held in this metropolis in July next, for the promotion of measures calculated to bring about the entire abolition of war, cannot refrain from expressing the lively interest which they take in the object of the society, and their earnest prayers for its success; entertaining, as they do, the firm conviction, that the predicted time is approaching, when, as the result of the reign of justice and freedom, nations shall learn war no more. That, without pronouncing on the principle of the unlawfulness of military defence, or of the military service when employed in the repression of crime, disorder, or hostile interruption, this Assembly avow their utter abhorrence of international war for purposes of territorial conquest, or on the pretext of effecting the settlement of differences, as condemned

alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and the interest of peoples.

Resolutions on Church-rates and the *Regium Donum* were also passed; and the Assembly was then adjourned till the autumnal session at Northampton. A report of the public meeting of the Educational movement, held in the evening, we must reserve for our next.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.—The annual meeting was held on the evening of Monday's night at Exeter Hall. The Duke of Argyll presided, and explained that this society comprised the Home, Colonial, Jewish, and Indian Missions of the Scottish Establishment. With reference to the educational projects, his grace remarked, that, from a very early period, there had been a national endowment for the schools in Scotland in every parish; but in many of the more densely, as well as some of the more thinly populated parishes, the provision which had been made was by no means in proportion to local necessities. In the Island of Skye, where the population numbered 27,000 persons, there were only 3,166 who could read, and 1,254 who could write; and in many of the large towns the case was no better. He was obliged reluctantly to vacate the chair, in which he was succeeded by Admiral Sir C. Malcolm. From the Report it appeared that the income for the past year was £27,470. In addition, £25,000 had been raised for endowing poor churches in destitute parts of Scotland; £20,000 more had been annually collected for purposes of education; 2,000 boys were under instruction in the mission schools in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and 700 girls in the schools and orphanages of the "Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Female Education in India." In the Home Mission schools there were between 16,000 and 17,000, all of whom were beyond the reach of the ordinary parochial provision; 124 places of worship were receiving aid, the members of which are gradually enabled to become self-supporting. With regard to the Jews, it appeared that the missionaries numbered only five; five Jews had formally renounced their Judaism during the present year; and to these must be added 20 adult heathen, in various parts of the world, who had been converted through the instrumentality of these Jewish missionaries. It was intimated, that a Syrian priest, with no fewer than 150 of his charge, were now waiting for a fitting opportunity to come over to the Protestant Church. The Rev. Mr. Stewart (of Moffat), Dr. Cumming, Sir J. Maxwell, and the Rev. Mr. Fisher, addressed the meeting.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 21, Two o'clock.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held last (Tuesday) evening, in Finsbury Chapel, which was well filled on the occasion. The chair was taken, at half-past six, by Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. There were also present on the platform, the Revs. H. Richard, J. Barnett, T. Spencer, A. Good, W. Stoker, J. Bonner, J. Sibree, J. Garnett, J. Pennington D.D., J. Stevenson; and J. Sturge, Elihu Burritt, A. Brockway, T. East, J. Dent, R. S. Bendall, J. Wickson, A. Wigham, J. Wheeler, and J. Jones, Esqs.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the society, which had now existed for about thirty-five years, had for its object the dissemination of the principles of universal peace. The foundation on which the society rested was the sinfulness of war. Let this principle ever be borne in mind; and let men cast away those cobweb arguments of expediency with which they were assailed. It was said that their views were utopian and impracticable. Looking at the past history of the world they might indeed appear so; but not if we looked at the Bible, and put faith in its declarations, and in its promises of a coming time when peace should prevail all over the earth. It was said also, that before that time human nature must be changed. That change it was the design of the gospel to effect, and it did effect it in every regenerate heart [applause]. In a tour he took last year, as he was going into the desert from Cairo, and was likely to meet only with wild Arabs, his dragoman asked him what guns and pistols he wished to purchase for the occasion. "Pistols and guns!" he answered; "what shall I do with them?" "I never knew anyone," said the man, "go into the desert without arms to defend himself." He (the Chairman) said he should be sorry to have their lives depending on the use of arms; their protection depended on a higher source. "But you do not know the risk," said the man. He replied, "We will encounter the risk; I will not purchase arms; if the Arabs come, they must do what they please, and what God permits." They then went into the desert, and met the Arabs; but he could say with thankfulness, that they never had a threat, nor an insult, and not even an unkind word [applause]. If any one should say, therefore, that it was impossible to go through such countries without arms, he could deny the assertion from his own experience. It was the same with nations; if they were attacked, led them look up to the great God of heaven, and rest assured under his protection. The Peace Society desired to infuse into the whole community the conviction that it was wrong to go to war. Its agencies could not of course be kept up without funds; and he did not know how money could be more profitably expended than in its support. People now complained of Government maintaining such large standing armies; they wondered, when Mr. Cobden or Mr. Hume brought forward a proposition to diminish the warlike forces of the country, at the fewness of the men who voted for it. Why was the number so small? Let the hustings answer the question [hear, hear]—and declare that the people of England had not yet made up their minds that war was sinful, and that the prosperity of the country de-

pended not upon the sword and cannon, but on the protection of the "God of battles." Let this be made a hustings question, and they would find more than thirty-five, or more than a hundred following Mr. Cobden and Mr. Hume. If England had been imbued with the principles of peace, members of Parliament would not last year have voted £100,000 for "head money" for the destruction of human life [applause]. He could not but be gratified when he considered the year in which they were now met. It was impossible, at any time or place, to forget the Great Exhibition [hear, hear]. He was sure that the friends of the Peace Society would rejoice in that demonstration of the amity and good-will at present existing among the nations of the earth [applause]. At a dinner of one of the City companies at which he (the Chairman) was present, a gallant admiral, responding to the toast of "the Army and Navy," stated that Louis Philippe had told him, on his arrival in England, that he had at one time been desired to land 50,000 Frenchmen upon the shores of England. The company doubtless quailed at the very prospect of such an invasion. Another speaker, however, in the course of the evening, directed attention to the fact, that this year we were welcoming, not 50,000, but 250,000 Frenchmen to our shores, and that without fear [applause]. He trusted that one of the good effects of the Exhibition would be the promotion of the good feeling existing in the world; that all nations might see that the happiness of society and the welfare of man consisted, not in the encouragement of discord and war, but in the cultivation of the arts of peace [applause].

The Rev. H. RICHARD, the Secretary, then laid before the meeting a statement of the chief points contained in the Report which had been read at the business meeting in the morning. The first thing which had engaged the attention of the committee was the necessity of making preparations for the Congress to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in August. A conference was held at the Hall of Commerce in the beginning of June, and Mr. Burritt and the Secretary were deputed to go immediately to the continent to make the necessary preparations. There they met with a large amount of sympathy, and promises of cordial co-operation in the project. The official authorization of the Frankfort senate, which was applied for one day, was granted the next; a body of influential gentlemen formed themselves into a committee, and the consistory of the Lutheran Church generously granted their magnificent church of St. Paul's for the meeting. The French, Belgian, and Prussian governments conceded permission to the whole party to traverse their respective territories without passports or custom-house inspection [applause]; and everything concurred so auspiciously as to exceed the hopes of the most sanguine. Of the Congress itself, it was sufficient to say that it was a magnificent and memorable assembly. French, English, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Americans—black, and white, and brown, were gathered together, not inflamed by mutual enmity, but mingling their sympathies and their counsel in the most perfect harmony; and feeling that, notwithstanding their diversity of tongues, they could understand each other's thoughts by a language more quick, and thrilling, and eloquent, than words. The general operations of the society had been carried on during the past year with undiminished vigour. Many scores of public meetings had been held, and lectures delivered, in various parts of the country, and a large number of tracts and other publications had been put in circulation. Mr. Cobden, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts, had been unable to secure a vacant night for the bringing on of his motion on the subject of national disarmament, but he had renewed his notice for this year, and was determined, if he could not find any other opportunity, to bring it forward on a navy supply night [applause]. His motion was somewhat narrowed as compared with that of last year; being confined to the proposal of negotiations with the Government of France. He had been obliged so to narrow it, having found that the House of Commons were only capable of entertaining very narrow ideas [laughter]. An almost ludicrous illustration of the necessity of some such measure had recently been presented. The Minister of Finance in the French Assembly had reported a deficiency of 75,000,000 francs in the revenue; and on some one getting up and proposing that to prevent a recurrence of this there should be a suspension in the naval armaments at Cherbourg, the reply was—"Suspend our naval armaments! Look what they are doing in England—building three large new ships at Woolwich and at Portsmouth; and it is a matter of serious consideration whether we ought not therefore rather to increase our navy." About a fortnight afterwards, when a proposal was made in the English House of Commons to reduce the men in the navy by some 10,000, in order to the removal of some burdensome taxes, precisely the same objection was raised—"Look at what they are doing in France, at Cherbourg! We want a navy to defend ourselves" [laughter]. Thus these two great nations had been for years past continually increasing their defences, exhausting their resources, and yet remaining relatively just where they were before [hear.] Mr. Cobden proposed to reverse this process; and it was trusted that those who had votes would aid him by their influence with their representatives. The committee had not lost sight of the frightful massacre at Borneo in 1849. They were as earnest as ever for a full investigation of that transaction, now that the gentleman under whose auspices it took place had arrived in England. The committee had to lament the death of a very firm and steadfast friend of the society, in the person

of the venerated Dr. John Pye Smith; whose position as Vice-President Dr. John Harris, Principal of Cheshunt College, had since consented to occupy. The committee felt a deep interest respecting the war in South Africa, because it was perfectly obvious that this war was the direct and legitimate offspring of a long course of unrighteous aggression committed by us upon the natives. Considering the bare fact that, with a European population in the colony of scarcely 200,000 persons, we had, from time to time, under one pretext or another, added to our possessions some 282,000 square miles, we need not wonder that these children of the desert, who had not been taught the forbearing principles of Christianity, should turn with resentment upon their pursuers. He trusted that the British churches, who were intimately concerned in this matter—for this war was likely utterly to destroy the hopeful Christian missions in the colony—would see, what they had hitherto failed in seeing, that the success of their noble enterprise was closely identified with the diffusion of the principles of this society [applause]. It had been arranged that the next Congress should be held in London, on the 22nd of July; and from the extensive correspondence which had been carried on, there was reason to believe that it would, in point of influence and numbers, far surpass all that had preceded it. In order to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the large concourse of foreigners, the committee had deemed it right to prepare a large number of peace publications, in French, German, and Italian, for distribution. For this purpose they had opened a special fund, to which £450 had been contributed. In conclusion, he would state that the committee desired thus publicly to renew the expression of their firm and unwavering confidence in the truth and ultimate triumph of the great Christian principles on which the movement was based. It might be allowable for those who had no faith in "the sure word of prophecy," to treat with scepticism or scorn the bright vision of universal peace, which it so gloriously depicted; but those who considered them the utterances of infinite and infallible wisdom must not falter in their conviction that this vision was hastening to its realization. The world was not always to groan beneath violence and oppression; the sounds of discord and enmity, the roar of cannon, the tramp of armies, the wall of agony from the widow and the orphan, should not always ascend to heaven. Even now the ear attuned by faith could anticipate that time so beautifully depicted by the American poet:—

"Down the dark future, through long generations,
These echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease;
And like a bell of solemn, sweet vibrations,
We hear the voice of Christ again say, 'Peace!
Peace! And no longer from the brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies;
But, beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love shall rise!"

[Loud applause].

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, on rising to move the first resolution, was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. The resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting would acknowledge with gratitude the distinguished success which attended the Peace Congress held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in August last, by which a powerful stimulus was given to pacific principles on the continent; and it looks forward to the holding of the next European Congress in this metropolis, with a strong and earnest hope that, through the active exertions of the friends of this great enterprise, it may prove the most effective demonstration yet made on behalf of the cause of universal peace.

On a cold, inclement evening, in the month of November, 1816, a handful of earnest Christian men came together in a little upper room, to discuss the morality of that system of violence which had just reaped its last harvest of human slaughter on the field of Waterloo, whilst the earth, as it were, was still enveloped with the smoke, and rocking with the thunder of that terrible battle; they met together, with tremulous faith, upon the means and the possibility of banishing war for ever from the society of nations. The result of that little meeting, and of others of a similar kind, was the simultaneous organization of a Peace Society in Great Britain, and another in the United States, without any knowledge of each other's existence. Simultaneously they commenced the silent sowing of the seed-principles of peace, by the water-course of public opinion. Silently these truths took root in the public mind, and germinated in deep and mature convictions in reference to the sin and folly and waste of war. For twenty-five years they prosecuted this educational process, and then came the first World's Peace Convention in London, in 1843. There were present a large number of deputations from Great Britain and the United States, and two or three from the continent. The idea of permanent and universal peace seemed to be expanded; and at the conclusion of their deliberations they ventured to invite the public into Exeter Hall to hear the new doctrines. The people came by hundreds and thousands, and two or three members of the British Parliament addressed them in favour of peace. This was an advanced stage of progress. Then succeeded five years of educational activities; sowing broad-cast the principles of peace and human brotherhood on both sides of the Atlantic. Then another great harvest-day came. For the first time the cause of peace unfurled its banner on the continent, and that when the emblems of antagonistic nationalities were floating on the breeze in defiance. Many deemed it hazardous to make the venture, and counselled the friends of peace to wait a little longer till affairs were more settled. But what if the children of this world should do the same in their day and generation? If the hireling soldiers should wait for soft skies and balmy breezes to prove their prowess and courage? No! if "peace has her victories no less than war," she has her courage, too, no less than her sanguinary

antagonist; and, animated with that courage, the men of peace unfurled their banner in September, 1848, in Brussels. That was an expedition more noble than that of Jason for the golden fleece. I verily believe (Mr. Burritt continued) that never since the Spirit of God first moved upon the surface of the waters did they bear upon their bosom a more precious expedition than that of the steamer "Giraffe," which conducted 150 missionaries from Britain to attend the Peace Congress at Brussels. The world would have it that it was a "Congress," although all its members tried over and over again to call it a "Convention." That Congress was virtually organized in the palace of the Prime Minister of Belgium—a man high in office and in the estimation of the Government; who took a leading part in the administration. On the right of the president sat a member of the British Parliament, and on the left a member of the National Assembly of France. For two days the principles of peace were discussed in a beautiful spirit; all the resolutions were clear, unequivocal, and strong; and who that was present could fail to be impressed with the conviction that the cause had advanced by an intense ratio of progress since the previous convention? [hear.] What wonder that the friends of peace were inspired with new hopes and activities, and that it was decided on the spot that another Congress should be held the very next year at Paris, or some other continental metropolis. But what was to come in the interval between the two congresses? Why, twenty years of sowing were to be compressed into the space of six months. Such a movement as the world never saw was set on foot in England. In six months, 150 public meetings were held in different parts of the kingdom; and 1,000 petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of arbitration, signed by 200,000 individuals [applause]. And at the conclusion, came the momentous debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Cobden's motion; and that when continental Europe was rocking with revolutionary motion; and eighty members of Parliament voted with that prime minister of common sense [loud applause]—and these members represented the largest constituencies in the country. There were many, however, who went into the lobby with him who could remember when peace petitions were received in that House with derisive laughter. What came next? Before the result of Mr. Cobden's motion was known deputies were being appointed for the great Peace Congress at Paris; and on the 22nd of August, 1849, that magnificent demonstration inaugurated a mighty event in the French metropolis. Two steamers, freighted to the full with the heart and hand of British philanthropy, conveyed across the Channel such a host as never before landed upon a foreign shore. Seven hundred strong, they entered the martial capital of France, to lift up the bright banner of peace and brotherhood [applause]. They walked straight over all the restrictions that hedged about the nation—the custom-house, the passport, the police, all suspended their inquisitions, and opened their doors to let the strangers pass [applause]. The people came forth by multitudes, and welcomed them with acclamations of friendship. The restrictions passed upon public meetings and the press, were virtually suspended for the men of peace. And what a spectacle they presented! The brotherhood of nations was represented on the platform; all languages, races, and religions, and all the divisions that had separated the great communities of men, were blended in the spirit of fraternal concord. In the centre sat the President of the Congress, Victor Hugo, one of the most brilliant orators and poets of France; on his right was a most eloquent representative of the Roman Catholic Church, and on his left a Protestant pastor and statesman—representing the union of the most antagonistic of creeds. On the right also stood Richard Cobden, and on the left our honoured Chairman, as vice-presidents [applause]. For three days the hall resounded with the echoes of eloquence, which pleaded with irresistible power for the peace and union of the peoples; heart spoke to heart in voiceless language of a common sympathy; glowing sentiments of human brotherhood were thus comprehended with all the fervour of their inspiration, when the words in which they were expressed conveyed no meaning at all to half the assembly. The French seemed to understand the English, and the English the French. The crowds of the population who thronged the doors and streets leading to the hall, seemed to drink in the spirit of the great cause, and to be affected by its silent sympathy. Richard Cobden spoke his old words of common sense to the world, and three other members of the British Parliament uttered theirs with force and feeling. Victor Hugo spoke a word for France, and he was followed by three other members of the National Assembly. The resolutions were carried with unanimity full of enthusiasm. What next? The Congress was adjourned to meet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine next year. If it did not vote itself *en permanence*, it voted itself the annual Peace Parliament. The great demonstration of 1850 was in every way worthy of its antecedent in Paris; and to say this was to say much. It was the third of a series of Peace Congresses: it was something to be the third link in the chain of consecutive events. There was no telling, even now, what a large place the world has made in its heart for the expectation of a peace congress every year. If any person, then, is disposed to ask, either sincerely or satirically, "What was the Frankfort Congress?" we would reply, that it was the third in the series of annual Peace Parliaments of the people of all nations. "What did it do?" Why it secured for its future—it provided for its continuance—it voted another Peace Congress next year in this metropolis. Already great states and towns, on

both sides of the Atlantic, have sent delegates appointed at large public meetings. In a few years, perhaps, great nations will do the same, and send their counsellors and their most profound statesmen. Now to conclude. Do we turn to the prospective side of these events, and ask, "What next?" with hearts humble, hopeful, grateful, at the tokens of Divine favour which the Prince of Peace has bestowed. Do we turn towards the nearest frontier of the future, and ask, What next? The future! Methinks the future is seen in sublime apocalypse in yonder Crystal Palace. Sir, that mighty, translucent fabric is not merely a mirror in which the past may see its face, and glory in the creatures of its offspring; no, it is a speculum, magnificent and vast, set in the threshold of a new year, through which the congregated nations may contemplate the brilliant and blessed realities of that future predicted by the holy prophets in the earlier ages of the world [applause]. Our eyes see those realities no longer as the indistinct and telescopic visions of faith; "the substance of things hoped for" by a hundred generations is arrayed in that Crystal Palace, the city of universal brotherhood, in manifestations which delight and elevate the perceptions of every sense. What next? When the grand congress of nations now assembled within that wonderful structure shall have terminated its peaceful sessions; while its thousands and tens of thousands of every land shall return to their homes to transfuse the populations of the earth with the spirit of this august example of fraternal fellowship—what next? Is there any person in this assembly who can divine—to whom the inspiration of God has imparted the gift to read the ordering of this future to which we have come? Isaiah, thou prophet of the highest Pisgah of divine revelation, all are silent, and we will listen only to thee: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more" [loud and long continued applause].

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said he looked forward with much pleasure to the holding of another convention, and to the results that he thought must necessarily flow from it. It was most lamentable that nations professing Christianity should have been for so many years the theatre of warfare. England was now paying the dreadful penalty of the conflicts in which she had taken an active part [hear, hear]. He hoped the time would come when the Prime Minister would not only say that war was abominable and unnecessary, but that it was unwise to maintain an immense standing army in the time of peace [applause].

The Rev. J. J. STEINITZ supported the resolution in a speech in the German language, which was loudly applauded. At its conclusion, he said, he could not sit down, without expressing to this society, in the name of his German brethren present, his heart-felt gratitude to them for their noble efforts in this glorious cause. They were indebted to the society, and to Englishmen generally, for many things. What land had given them the Bible in 130 languages? What land had sent hundreds and hundreds of faithful missionaries to preach the everlasting gospel to the heathen? England! From England faithful men were now going forth, and crying "Peace on earth, and good will among men." The cry would re-echo to the remotest parts of the earth. Oh! that the God of peace would grant to each one that peace which passeth knowledge, that peace which the world could neither give nor take away; and that each might endeavour to disseminate the great principles of peace among his fellow-men [enthusiastic applause].

The resolution having been put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, and a collection having been made,

The Rev. THOMAS SPENCER moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting hail with deep and unqualified satisfaction, the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, now open in this metropolis, as full of benignant augury to the world, by bringing together the nations of the earth into relations of mutual friendship and dependence, and by presenting as objects of admiration and peaceful rivalry the marvellous triumphs of the arts of peace, in place of the destructive and sanguinary glories of war; and this meeting greatly rejoices in the efforts that are now making by the committee of the Peace Society, to prepare suitable publications, in the leading languages of Europe, with a view to the diffusion, by means of our Foreign Visitors, of the principles of permanent and universal peace among the various nations of the earth.

There was one speech which might well have been delivered to night, and that was the speech of our gracious Queen on the opening of the Great Exhibition, which was distinctly a speech in favour of peace; and if the meeting had been commenced with prayer, he knew of no prayer more suitable than that of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the same occasion. Nor, if this meeting were large enough, did he know of any party who had a greater right to meet in that glass palace [applause]. It was said that those who lived in glass-houses should not throw stones; men of peace did not desire to throw stones, and therefore they might live in glass-houses [laughter]. The grand thing in any movement of this kind was to ascertain whether the thing itself was right, and whether they were going the right way to gain it. It was a grand thing for every Englishman to know that the court of appeal in any movement of the day was an assembly of his fellow-men. No man could read the history of England without perceiving that, though we lived under a Government of King, Lords, and Commons, and though we had the best of monarchs on the throne, it was public opinion which governed the nation; and that King, Lords, and Commons, bowed to that opinion whenever it was distinctly and unmistakably pronounced [applause]. What was it which abolished slavery in the West Indies? It was not the King, the Lords, or the Commons, for they were all against

abolition; but it was the conviction of the people of England. In the same manner, when the people wanted their correspondence to be a little cheaper, they said, "Give us the penny post of Rowland Hill;" and the Government gave it them. In the same way we had been for a long time burdened with the corn-laws, and might have had them still, but Richard Cobden and other men laboured amongst the people, and when they spoke the thing was done [applause]. We were, therefore, perfectly satisfied that, if our cause were right, this is the right court to bring it into. But was it a right cause? The Old Testament, at first sight, appeared a very warlike book; and there were those who said that he who sanctioned war once must sanction it for ever. But the wars of the Old Testament no more sanctioned war now than the willingness of Abraham to offer his son in sacrifice sanctioned a father in slaying his son now. Look at the prophecies that have been alluded to, and we should see that the Old Testament was in favour of peace wherever God had not commanded war. The New Testament was a peace book from beginning to end. Look at the declarations of the Prince of Peace, in his sermon on the mount, "Blessed are the peace-makers;" not the tame lookers-on, but those who strove to promote peace on earth. It had been said that the Saviour, when he said, "If a man smite thee on the right cheek turn unto him the other," could never have meant this literally; but he did mean it; and when his own cheek was smitten he merely asked why it was smitten? This was the example we were to follow; it was the not stooping to the bad passions of other men that raised us above them. We saw this not only in our Lord himself, but we found that as soon as a man became a Christian he became a peaceable man. This was the case with Saul of Tarsus, who, though before his conversion he breathed out threatenings and slaughter, we find afterwards recommending peace, and saying, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves." The cause would therefore stand the test of scripture. Again, every attempt to attain particular ends by other means than these had been a blunder. Look, for instance, at the time of Charles I. He was trying to rule England without a Parliament, and to tax the people without a law. The people rose, and were very angry, and they cut off his head. What was the consequence? Sympathy was excited and created a reaction; he was called the martyr king, and they brought back his son to the throne, and had a worse king than before. On the other hand, when James II. tried to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion contrary to his oath, the people said, "We won't stand it; but we won't cut off his head, or we shall have another king like him" [laughter and applause]. Therefore they gave him notice to quit, and invited William III. to sit on his throne, and we had not had a Stuart on the throne since [applause]. The French made the same blunder. They cut off the head of Louis XVI., and by and bye they had another Louis in his place, and they suffered the penalty. But when Charles X. acted in a similar way they only banished him, and the consequence was, that they did not get another Charles X. Look at what took place in the revolutionary year 1848. There were revolutions in Germany, in Austria, in Italy; the Pope, and the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia ran away; but the men who raised these commotions committed bloodshed, and the consequence had been, that the Pope, and the Emperor, and the King, had come back again, and everything remained as before. Look at what we, as a country, are paying a national debt for. America said, "We won't take your tea with a tax upon it." England tried to put her down by force, and the expenses of that war are now an obstacle to everything we would do. The result was a separation, which had since become, however, a thing to be rejoiced in, for America was a better customer to us now than she was before. So, when we spent some £600,000 in endeavouring to restore the royal family of France against the wishes of the people, what had been the result? Who was the chief man in France now? [laughter and applause.] He (Mr. S.) had only to add to these proofs of the folly of war, the test of the opposite principle. Men were mistaken in supposing America to be a single country, merely divided into counties like our own. It was a continent, and each state was a separate nation; but they were bound to each other by treaties which did not allow of war, all disputes being settled by a congress of nations assembled on neutral ground at Washington. If this could only be done in Europe, how magnificent would be the result. He had, in conclusion, great pleasure in seconding the resolution; trusting that, as the confusion of tongues came at the tower of Babel, so the union of hearts and of tongues might come with the meeting of all nations in the Crystal Palace [applause].

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE, in seconding the resolution, referred to Mr. Hume's motion on the subject of the Borneo massacre, which had been postponed in consequence of the absence of Rajah Brooke. As he had now arrived in this country, Mr. Hume would, of course, press his motion; but unless he were supported out of doors it was feared he would not be successful. Mr. Cobden's motion was seventh on the list, and, therefore, there was no chance of his bringing it forward for a fortnight. It was desirable that the influence of electors should be brought to bear on both these points.

Signor FERRETTI then addressed the meeting, in a brief but elegant speech, in Italian, dwelling chiefly on the teachings of the great Founder of the Christian religion, and on those of his disciples, in reference to the principle of peace.

The Rev. Mr. GARNETT (a coloured minister from

New York), made some allusions to the Congress at Frankfort, and expressed his warm adhesion to the principles of universal peace. He denied the assertion that the promulgators of peace principles were tame and spiritless men who would submit to any indignity without resistance; it was the warlike mode of resistance which they abjured [hear, hear].

The resolution was put, and unanimously agreed to.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., proposed the third resolution—

That this meeting deeply deplores the unhappy war now raging in South Africa, not only on account of the waste of human life and property which it involves, but as reflecting serious discredit upon our national character; it being obvious that this and the preceding conflicts which have desolated the same region, have sprung from a system of unrighteous aggression on our part, by which the territories of the natives have been, under various pretexts, torn from them by violence. That while this meeting laments the grievous injury which will be inflicted by this war upon those promising Christian missions which had been planted in that country, and which are now likely to suffer, for a second time, utter ruin and dispersion; it cherishes the hope that those who are the friends of missions, will see from this and other examples, how closely identified is the success of their enterprise with the prevalence of Peace principles, especially among the nations that profess Christianity.

The war in Africa (he said) was one of the most striking examples, in our own day, of the folly and injustice of the system which had been that night condemned. Of all the ridiculous modes in which money was wasted, that was the most ridiculous which would attempt to take barren, useless, and uncultivated forests and deserts from people who were happy enough in them, and appropriate them to ourselves, to whom they could be of no manner of use. England had now in her colonial possessions more than three millions of acres of land untouched by the spade or the plough. The same principle was carried on by the French with regard to Algeria—a colony which cost them many more millions than it could ever return to them. He believed, if the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope were left to manage their own affairs, and the army removed, there would be none of those incursions of which we now heard so much. Why did men enter the army? Professedly for the love of their country, and the love of glory, but really and truly for the mere vulgar consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence. The whole system of war, he contended, was rotten, immoral, and abominable, from the beginning to the end. He trusted that public sentiment on this subject would manifest itself by showing less honour and respect for the glories of military triumph; and that such a revolution of public opinion would take place, that the Duke of Wellington should not be selected as the only fit and proper man to have his statue placed in front of the Royal Exchange [hear, hear].

The Rev. M. DOMBUS then addressed the meeting in French, principally combating the idea that the cause of peace was Utopian, and urging its practicability in all the affairs of men.

The Rev. J. SIMON briefly supported the resolution, which passed unanimously.

The Rev. H. RICHARD proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his presidency at the meeting. The resolution having been seconded, and carried, was briefly responded to by the CHAIRMAN, after which the meeting separated.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONVICT TRANSPORTATION TO THE COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, after presenting several numerously signed petitions from Van Diemen's Land, praying for the discontinuance of convict transportation to that colony, supported the prayer of the petitioners with an elaborate detail of facts and arguments. He produced a copious array of evidence from official correspondence and public meetings, to prove the case set forth by the colonists, and which he divided into three branches; first, that a mass of accumulating and most appalling evils had resulted within the settlement from the transportation system; secondly, that the present governor, Sir W. Denison, had promised some years since, in the name of the Government, and under their authority, that a stop should be put to this system; and, thirdly, that up to the present moment the promise was unfulfilled, thus violating the contract made with the colonists, and tending to diminish their attachment to the mother country. The hon. baronet concluded by moving an address to the Crown, praying that no further transmission of convicts to Van Diemen's Land be allowed.

Sir G. GREY reminded the House that the question, though ostensibly narrowed to a single colony, in reality involved the whole controversy whether transportation should be continued as a secondary punishment; and if not, in what manner we were to dispose of the criminals that accumulated in our prisons. He contended that transportation, as a system, was at present indispensable, and had repeatedly received the deliberate approval of the House, and of committees of inquiry. With regard to the special case pleaded in behalf of Van Diemen's Land, he admitted that the system was extensively disliked in that colony; but he would not allow that any definite promise of discontinuance had been made by the Government. Some urgent appeals had been received from the colonists, and an understanding entered into for a temporary suspension of transportation. This engagement had been carried out, and if the expectations of the inhabitants were in some measure belied by the resumption of the system after two years' interval, it arose entirely from the accumulation of prisoners in this country, and the practical difficulties that stood in the way of every attempt to dispense with or modify the convict system. The statements offered by Sir W. Molesworth

were overcoloured, especially in respect to the number of convicts lately sent to, and accumulated in, Van Diemen's Land, and he read extracts from official documents setting forth the prosperous and improved condition of the colony. Much of this improvement he assigned to our home prison discipline, under which the transported felons often became valuable labourers in the colonies. Further arrangements were contemplated, principally with the intention of distributing the number of convicts over a wider area, or their employment upon remunerative works. He trusted that the House would not, by assenting to the present motion, increase the difficulties of the Government, while shrinking from the task of finding some substitute for transportation as a punishment and outlet for criminals.

Mr. C. ANSTREY supported the motion; but had not proceeded far in his argument when it was moved that the House be counted, and there being only 33 members present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven to to-morrow (Thursday).

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Legitimist Club of the Rue de Rivoli has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Assembly be invited to express a wish for the total revision of the constitution; total revision admitting, according to the Legitimists, the restoration of the traditional monarchy. On the other side, a meeting of 125 democratic representatives has resolved unanimously that—

In presence of the law of 31st May, which suppresses more than three millions of electors, and substitutes restricted suffrage for universal suffrage; in presence of the acts which have struck the rights and liberties of the people; considering that all the plans of revision which are produced under actual circumstances aim evidently not at the amelioration of the constitution, but at the subversion of the republic, every project of revision ought to be set aside.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A meeting of delegates has been held at Port Phillip, at which it was unanimously resolved that the colonists pledge themselves to employ no convict labour after the present time, nor to hold any communication with any who shall employ such labour; that a sum of £20,000 be raised by public subscription to carry out the general object; and that the delegates appeal to the people of England to co-operate with them in their anti-convict agitation.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Yesterday the receipts from 54. entrance fees rose to the enormous sum of £3,360 15s., which, with the amount drawn from the sale of season tickets (£350 14s.) amounted altogether to £3,711 9s. As the demand for season tickets at the present rate of charge is now visibly on the decline, it is a question whether the Commissioners ought not, by reducing the price, to try and open up a fresh demand. Professor Ansted has announced a series of eight lectures on successive Friday and Saturday mornings, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, in explanation of the mining processes, mineral products and manufactures forwarded for exhibition from various parts of the world. The number of his class is limited to 150, and a detailed list of the objects illustrated will be issued previous to each lecture.

Richmond was, yesterday, a scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of a grand entertainment to which the metropolitan local commissioners had invited their continental coadjutors. The dinner took place at the Castle Hotel, but the whole town claimed the honour of sharing in the "Welkommen" which formed the appropriate motto of the card of invitation. The flags of all nations flaunted across the streets, while in the centre of the town a handsome trophy was exhibited, in which branches of trees were tastefully interwoven with banners of various colours and devices. The festivities commenced with the reception on the lawn, in the centre of which the band of the 2nd Life Guards were stationed. A regatta formed a prominent feature in the amusements, and that nothing might be wanting to complete the fête, all the itinerant musicians for twenty miles around had collected under the terrace; while on the lawn, a deputation from the town presented themselves, and delivered an address to Lord Ashburton, the Chairman of the day, and his distinguished guests. After the dinner, speeches were delivered by the Chairman, M. Von Viebahn, M. Van de Weyer, M. C. Dupin, the Chevalier De Burg, and Mr. Paxton, in proposing or responding to appropriate toasts.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to have to record the violent death of an aged and highly esteemed inhabitant of Leicester—James Cort, Esq.; who, on Saturday morning (the 17th inst.), was driving out in the neighbourhood with Mr. Stubbs, the collector to the Gentleman's Tract Society. The horse took fright near the Granby toll-gate, and dashed the vehicle against a lamp-post. Mr. Cort received a severe fracture of the skull, and had one of his arms broken. He was taken up insensible, and died within two hours. Mr. Stubbs was much hurt, but is expected to recover. The coachman was not seriously injured. Deceased was in his eightieth year, and his loss will be extensively deplored, as he was much and deservedly esteemed by all classes.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, May 31, 1851.

We are this week very handsomely supplied with Grain and Flour, consequently, every article on our market is held with firmness by the Factors, but without much business doing.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,350 qrs.; Foreign, 570 qrs. Barley—English, 130 qrs.; Foreign, 200 qrs. Oats—English, 60 qrs.; Irish, 940 qrs.; Foreign, 4,030 qrs. Flour—English, 670; Foreign, 2,850 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several letters on the statistics of Sunday-schools and prisons; the writers of which, and of other communications, must please to be content, this week, with a bare acknowledgment.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851.

SUMMARY.

WE have two new national institutions—the Exhibition and the “Irish brigade,” both of which seriously interfere with the working of that older establishment, the House of Commons. Of the Exhibition, we are heartily glad to be enabled to record that it daily increases in attractiveness, and in the development of beneficial influences. The highest in station, and the most eminent for intellect, are among the tens of thousands who throng its floor and stream into its recesses from morn till eve. The best proof of its success as a grand social experiment, is the prosperity of its exchequer. The receipts of the week will be found elsewhere—the other side of the treasurer’s account would show, we believe, that the building is already paid for; its fitting-up, and the expenses of the vast organization, together with the prize fund, would probably be defrayed if the sums subscribed—though amounting to more than sixty thousand pounds—were returned to the contributors. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of this splendid testimony to the power of voluntary association: the influence of the fact, we believe, will penetrate the heart and extremities of English society. In the mean time the attraction is fatal to legislative progress. Political studies are abandoned during the day for its cosmopolitan interests and never-palling enjoyments; and we can well understand that, after tramping up and down the aisles and galleries of the Crystal Palace for six hours, a man is utterly indisposed for the fifteenth night’s discussion of a bill whose very title we are tired of transcribing. To the dissipated habits induced by having this “World’s Fair” within a mile or two of St. Stephen’s, we may in part attribute the “no House” of yesterday week—on some graver aspects of which, however, we have commented at length.

The “Irish brigade” is the other obstruction to public business. It is the offspring, natural and lifelike, of that hateful spirit of politico-religious intolerance which Lord John Russell had the folly to resuscitate, and now suffers the consequences of having revived. It was not to be expected that the representatives of the sister isle would tamely submit to an unprovoked attack upon their country, if they bore with an outrage upon their faith. Their anger has also been unnecessarily kindled by Mr. Lacy’s Religious Houses Bill, which, however justifiable in principle and practically desirable, was offensive in its details, and supported only by a recital of rumours and suspicions. Referring our readers to another column for explanation of its provisions, and a report of the discussion upon it, we content ourselves with stating, that it was refused a second reading by 123 to 91. That was the work of Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday, the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was deferred by a new method of obstruction—several of the Roman Catholic members accompanying the presentation of each of a multitude of petitions with descriptive statements! When this process had been got through, a continued succession of speakers against the bill commenced. The only speech of note from the Government benches was that of Mr. Whiteside, the brilliant Irish barrister, lately returned by aristocratic influence; and he, certainly, did not sustain his reputation for forensic eloquence. The adjournment of the debate was moved, and negatived by a majority of more than three hundred votes; but the threat of another division—compelled assent. The Irish member who had moved the adjournment, did not appear on Friday at the time for resuming it; but Mr. Reynolds showed no disposition to flag in the prosecution of his policy. He was only precluded by the Speaker from twice dividing the House on the same question than that before it—that

of going into committee, which being put was at length carried by 116 to 35, greatly to the relief of Ministers and their jaded supporters. We must again refer our readers for a description of the desultory, intricate, and amusing scene of that and the next (Monday) evening—Mr. Disraeli’s repetition of his biting sarcasms on the Ministerial bill, the controversy as to whether the preamble should be settled first or last, Mr. Duncombe’s pertinent inquiry after the “said rescript,” which no one had ever seen, the Attorney-General’s elucidation of the bill as it now stands, the lawyers endeavouring to explain the elucidation, the imputation and grave denial of complicity between Ministers and Mr. Walpole, and the successful perseverance of Irish members in carrying over the whole affair to Friday. In preference to elaborating these comic touches, we must attempt a description of the bill as it stands at the moment of this writing, having just been re-issued by the Parliamentary printer. The preamble describes the cause of legislation as the assumption of certain titles by British subjects “under colour of an alleged authority” communicated by “a certain brief, rescript, or letter apostolical from Rome;” recites the clauses applicable to such offence in the statute of 10 Geo. IV., and then proceeds:—

And whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop, or deanery of any dean recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the See of Rome, or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void. And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom. Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen’s most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that,—

Clause A [inserted in committee].—I. The said brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title, conferred or pretended to be conferred thereby, are and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void.

The former first clause is now the second, and, in conformity with the extension of the preamble, specifies “deaneries” among the prohibited titles. The clauses first introduced, and subsequently abandoned, by Government do not appear. The third clause excepts the Scotch bishops from the operation of the act.

That Lord Lyndhurst has bantered the Marquis of Lansdowne on the non-appearance of the long-promised Chancery Reform Bill—and pointed out some egregious blunders in the draft of the Property-tax Bill, which their lordships have read a second time—and that the Harwich election committee have reported the lately returned member unqualified, and the election void—are the only miscellaneous topics of the Parliamentary week worth mention. Mr. Prinsep has large possessions in India, but failing to prove that his one or two town houses are worth the required three hundred a year, the committee decide that the objection taken by his defeated antagonist is valid. We can have little pity for the victim, in this instance, of a law which we strongly condemn. He is said, already, to have purchased property indisputably sufficient for his qualification, and to intend again contesting the seat. Meanwhile, Mr. Adderley is carrying through Parliament a bill for making property in any part of the British empire equally qualifying for senatorial honours. How quickly these gentlemen can remedy an evil peculiar to their own order! The sacred distinction between possession and non-possession will be maintained—with a modification convenient to the possessor.

Of out-door occurrences, the most salient is the committal of a captain in the aristocratic Guards to the House of Correction—where he is said to have actually subsisted for ten days on prison diet. His offence was that of having horsewhipped a policeman, and his recriminating excuse the very indefinite one of defective politeness in the discharge of duty. Ready to atone with a five-pound note for what he probably deemed, at the worst, an excess of gentlemanly feeling, his sentence will convince him that the expiation of offences against the person by pecuniary forfeits is not in accordance with the spirit of British law. The example cannot fail to have a salutary effect on many who much need it. We hope—and, from the unanimous comments of the press, we believe—that Mr. Hardwick’s praiseworthy decision will be imitated by his brother magistrates in similar cases.

The re-opening of the old Frankfurt Diet completes the circle of German politics—round which two or three crowned heads have ridden their hobbies, at great expense of sentiment and money to their peoples, one keeping ahead of the other, from first to last, as in the wooden roundabouts of our English fairs, spite of all their whipping and shouting. Portugal is entering the third phase of her revolution—a military despotism. The fugitive Thomar has become an involuntary visitor to

the World’s Fair, and scolds his successful antagonist, in a letter from Vigo, with the license of phrase and allegation which cannot be denied to a beaten foe. Saldanha keeps at Oporto—whether from contrary winds, or suspicion that the English fleet may intend a counter-demonstration, is uncertain. He appears to be quite unfit for civil rule, and to know it; but as ready to accept ministers of any party, if he may hold the sword and purse. So undisputed is his power for the present, or so strong the popular discontent, that whether the Queen will keep her seat is still doubtful.

THE FEEBLENESS OF DISUNITY AND INDECISION.

THE count-out of yesterday se’nnight is matter for deep regret, if not severe rebuke. In the fourth month of the session Mr. Hume had succeeded in getting fixed a day for the discussion of his annual motion for Radical Parliamentary Reform. The day and the hour came, but not the men who were to speak and vote for it. Within ten minutes after the Speaker had taken the chair, some one—too happy in the opportunity of mischief—moved that the House be counted; and only half the required number being present, the House was declared adjourned, amidst the cheers and laughter of underlings and idlers. Of course excuses were forthcoming—and we do not insinuate their insincerity. Mr. Hume’s earnestness is put beyond imputation by a lifetime’s devotedness—he went home, we are sure, with a heavy heart. Messrs. Cobden and Bright were, no doubt, as guiltless and regretful. But a great corporate fault cannot be dissipated by proofs of personal impeccability. A score or two of professed Radicals have sinned, and that grievously. Some of them are spoken to as having turned from the door at the critical moment—others were seen hiding about the lobbies until entrance became inevitable, or departure was safe. The kindest interpretation of such conduct is that put upon it by Sir George Grey—that, confiding in the pledge of Ministers, they did not care to revive the subject in this session. It is not wonderful that the Minister believes that confiding patience and trustful repose extend to the people at large.

It is this justification of Government in their exaction of a blindfolded following that is to be deprecated, far more than the loss of a night’s discussion, though not easily regained. Lord John Russell asks—or not deigning the appeal, sanctions his subordinates in asking—that all efforts for organic reform be suspended until he have proposed his amendments on a law which he has persisted for twenty years in representing as final; amendments which he will not even faintly outline, and is too honest to have identified in kind or degree with Mr. Hume’s scheme. If he held out the false flag of an indefinite extension of the suffrage, the Radical troop might plausibly forbear from hoisting their broadly-marked banner. But he takes pains not to give them an excuse for trusting him. He scoffs in their face at “numerical representation;” and suspends the right of the people to political power on their engaging not to employ it upon institutions against which many of those gentlemen are pledged. It is a “pig in a poke” that they are ready to purchase by the stupefying silence of a session; and will not believe though they see the quills of the porcupine. They entreat the chief of a party that never acts but on the virtue of necessity, not to make haste—beg of him to believe they are ready to wait his convenience; and to keep their principles waiting too. Not otherwise can be interpreted the conduct of the eighty or one hundred gentlemen that pass for the Reform party. That they are not a party is probably a cause more than an effect of their collective feebleness and personal delinquencies. We are willing to believe that a want of *tactique*, rather than want of heart and will, is at the root of their faults and failures. They are the only set of men that have no centre, no chief, no programme. The Peelites hold together by something more than common sympathies—they learnt the habit of going in harness under their great charioteer. The Protectionists never fail to “make a House and keep a House.” The “Irish brigade” is a specimen of how the hottest spirits can be drilled to consentaneous action. The three or four score who will vote for Mr. Hume’s four points, when fairly put from the chair, scarcely go into the lobby together a second time in the session. The *esprit de corps* would be of use here. Men who are now half ashamed of their opinions, would, if organized, be ashamed of not doing their best for them. A sense of responsibility to conscience and constituents would be quickened by the habit of responsibility to one’s fellowship. There would be a policy for the guidance of feeble intellects, with an ample margin for the indulgence of individual eccentricities. There would be no such playing at cross purposes as is seen in Mr. Duncombe’s proposing an amendment on Mr. Hume’s motion, pledging the House to the serious and early consideration of the subject next session—so good a resolution in itself as to deserve separate mootings. Such unconcerted movements are taken

by the enemy to signify more than they fairly indicate. It will be said that the member for Finsbury is playing the sulky Achilles of the camp of which the member for Montrose is the venerable Nestor.

If we had any influence with the honourable gentlemen on whose conduct we thus remark, we would urge, in support of this recommendation to organic action, these additional considerations—that the ministerial measure of next session is only likely to be forthcoming, and to be worth accepting, in proportion to the pertinacity and resoluteness which they display. If the Reform Bill for 1852 were now drafted and laid aside, a handsome vote for household suffrage and the ballot would tell upon it, in the deepest recesses of a ministerial bureau. The offspring of the Cabinet will be certainly, if insensibly, affected in form and complexion by the images kept before the eyes of its authors. An appeal to the people in the name of a party in the House of Commons, and on behalf of a plan placed on the books of the House, would elicit a public sentiment in which no pigmy measure could draw a second breath. The tone of the Whig press varies from day to day with the changes of the political atmosphere. The return of a Protectionist for an obscure borough, extorts a cry for any amount of reform that may be necessary to prevent retrogression—a ministerial majority inspires to laughter at the thought of more than the transference of two members from St. Albans to Kensington. The cue is, just now, to crow over popular indifference to the suffrage, the worthlessness of votes, and universal contentment with Lord John's prospective boon. It rests with the true representatives of the people to silence this falsity, lest it be repeated till believed. If Englishmen were now careless of possessing political power, it would be for the first time in their history, and strangely out of harmony with the present age. In France, at this moment, the restoration of universal suffrage is earnestly desired by the statesmen of order, as the best guarantee for its maintenance; while thousands of electors are protesting against its being withheld, by refusing to deposit their votes in the ballot-box. The cause of order in this country is the cause of free-trade; and Russell and Graham are approximating to the concurrence of Barrot and Lamartine. The indifference which appears to prevail with us is of the same spirit as the abstinence of electors in France—the disgust of reasonable men with a false and corrupt system. It will have changed into indignation or hearty approval before this period in the next and last session of this effete Parliament.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE May meetings of the last week have been numerous and important far beyond our straitened limits to do them justice; at least to report them *in extenso*. Still we have endeavoured, in the reports we have given, to preserve the most interesting and characteristic features of each, rather than the eloquence, and sometimes the verbiage, in which they are encased. We may, perhaps, lay some claim to the thanks of our readers for having saved them the trouble of perusing in a newspaper a mass of oratory, good, bad, and indifferent, which, however suitable in the congregation, or public meeting, is somewhat out of place in our columns. Until within the last two or three years, we were in the habit of publishing supplementary numbers, reporting, *in extenso*, the leading May meetings, but we discontinued them in the conviction that the bulk of our subscribers were decidedly opposed to the plan. Believing that the tone and spirit of these annual gatherings have been somewhat better of late years than they once were, they still appear to us capable of great improvement. Not a few of those who are interested in their objects complain of their want of attraction and power. Missionary in their character—how comparatively feeble is the missionary spirit which pervades them, how limited the practical results following the temporary excitement. We certainly do not attribute these symptoms of flagging interest in May meetings to any decline in the missionary spirit amongst us, but rather to a deficiency of those characteristics which are calculated to lay hold of the heart and conscience—to some extent, also, to that increasing sense of responsibility among earnest-hearted Christians, especially in relation to home missionary effort, which leads to the performance of much work hitherto delegated to great societies. If the May-meeting spirit is not so strongly concentrated at Exeter Hall as it once was, may we not hope that it is more extensively diffused throughout the land, and that in place of periodical religious excitement the disciples of the Gospel have amore equal and abiding sense of their duties and responsibilities toward their fellow-creatures.

Of the more exclusively religious meetings of the past week, that of the three societies united under the name "British Missions," first claims our attention. Each of them—Home, Irish, and Colonial—appears to be in a better position pecuniarily than has for some time been the case, being able to boast of a small surplus over the

current expenditure, and of the clearing off of troublesome debts. With this exception, the annual meeting does not call for special remark. The Sailors' Society has also presented its claims to public support, and proposes, if enabled to do so, to build model lodging-houses for that neglected portion of our population, to which its attention is devoted. The Church Pastoral Aid Society, founded to support the parochial system, and supporting 332 incumbents in various parts of the country, at an expense of some £30,000, is a proof of the religious destitution of England, notwithstanding the existence of her so-called "National Church," as well as of the efficacy of voluntarism, whenever our Episcopalian friends venture to trust themselves to it. The meeting was held under the presidency of Lord Ashley, who is more worthily and meritoriously engaged in promoting the objects of such an institution, than in asking Government to take money out of the pockets of Dissenters, Jews, and Infidels, in support of the ~~the~~ schemes of his own sect.

On Thursday last the London Missionary Society held its anniversary meeting at Exeter Hall. An increase of income to the extent of £500 has not been met by an increasing outlay; so that income and expenditure are now nearly on an equality. Economy, we are told, has been studied, though the number of agents and stations of the society has not been diminished. Not the least gratifying feature of its Report is the fact that one-fifth of its large income of £65,000 is contributed by native churches—a striking proof of the vitality of the gospel upon comparatively uncivilized communities. From Polynesia the accounts are highly interesting. "Tahiti, unsubdued by French arms, and uncorrupted by French manners, remains firm in its allegiance to the King of kings. Pomare and her subjects, to a man, have resisted the blandishments of Popery; and copies of the revised Scriptures, sent out in the 'John Williams,' have been purchased with an eagerness stimulated, perhaps, rather than restrained, by the arts of the priests. Moreover, numerous accessions to the mission churches have attested the superior power of evangelical truth. In Samoa, its power has been manifested amidst the desolations of war, the rage and miseries of which it has mitigated; while, as in Tahiti, the abundant supply of copies of the New Testament has been quickly bought up, at a price which, instead of exhausting, will replenish the resources of Earl-street. In other islands, and groups of islands, missionary success continues and extends; and, surpassing the wonders of Williams's Narrative, by native agency, on Manakiki, the principal island of the Penrhyn group, the chiefs were induced, in four months, to destroy their temples and burn their idols, and to build two places of worship, in which the twelve hundred inhabitants now receive the instructions of their Christian visitors." From fifty to sixty native Christians are being educated to preach the gospel to their countrymen, and to the heathen around. In Madagascar persecution still rages, although the Prince has endeavoured to check the sanguinary policy of the cruel Queen. Both in China and India prejudices are being undermined—the establishment of perfect religious freedom in our vast Eastern Empire having opened a wide field for the spread of Christianity. But the outbreak of another Kafir war invests with special interest the operations of this society in South Africa, and we are glad to observe the Directors assuming so decided and uncompromising an attitude on the side of this oppressed native race. Negro slavery in the West Indies would probably not even now be abolished, but for the heroic exertions of William Knibb and his band of devoted missionary brethren; and we believe, with the Directors of the London Missionary Society, that they are best promoting the cause they have at heart by vindicating the rights of these persecuted native races. "It is Missions that we have to do with," observed Mr. Freeman, "even in those matters to which I am now alluding. If the native races be destroyed, directly or indirectly, by the measures which our Government may pursue towards them, what becomes of our missions among them? And, if we look on without remonstrance and without effort, what becomes of our benevolence towards those races?" We have no doubt that Mr. Freeman's outspoken speech on the subject will find an echo in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen who love the claims of justice and religion better than the appetite for conquest, and that the manly stand now taken by him and the society he represents will not be unfelt in the final settlement of this lamentable and disgraceful war. It appears that, in addition to, and irrespective of, the select committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the subject, Government have sent out two special commissioners to Kaffraria, as much probably to control the arbitrary tendencies of Sir Harry Smith as to investigate the causes of the outbreak.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union, if not so exciting as that of last year, has been enlivened by the discussion of several topics of an interesting character. Amongst these are the importance of lay agency in the evangelization

of our village population, the best method of calling forth the talent of the Church for the work of the ministry, and chiefly the question of slavery. Each of these topics was dealt with at the second meeting of the Union, on Friday—the first two but cursorily—the last occupying the greater portion of the sitting. The discussion on American slavery was interesting and exciting. The question was opened by the proposal of a resolution condemnatory of the Fugitive Slave Act, and of the countenance given by Christian ministers and churches in the United States to slaveholding, but suggesting no special course to be pursued in reference to the numerous visitors from America during the present summer. It soon became evident that so indefinite a resolution—asserting a principle, but shrinking from its application when a suitable opportunity offered for giving it practical effect—was not in accordance with the spirit of the meeting. An amendment recommending the churches, in connexion with the Union, to refuse Christian fellowship to all persons implicated in the guilt of slaveholding, was proposed and warmly applauded. After a touching speech from Mr. Garnett, a coloured minister from New England, in which he effectually exposed the Fugitive Slave Law, and showed how zealously slavery was supported by some of the most popular ministers of the Free States, the original motion and the amendment were embodied in one resolution, and carried with acclamation. We have no doubt that this decision of the Congregational Union will give unqualified, and almost unanimous satisfaction throughout the country. There are, no doubt, many cases in which it will appear a harsh and extreme measure, but in the assertion of truth, will there not always arise exceptional difficulties, and what is the hardship endured by a few individuals compared with the decided vindication of the rights of three millions of our enslaved fellow-creatures? The same sophistry which defends the slaveholder of the United States will equally defend the drunkard or the thief. There is no departure from virtue and uprightness which cannot be palliated on grounds equally tenable with those urged in favour of slaveholding. It was truly observed by one of the speakers, that slavery is kept up by the countenance which it receives from the ministers of Christian churches, and we are heartily rejoiced that the Congregational Union have, in the most emphatic and practical manner, reiterated their testimony against it. By the combined agency of the much-maligned abolitionists, and the Fugitive Slave Law, the execrable system has received a mortal wound, and it is impossible to say how far the attitude assumed by British Christians in respect to it may influence public opinion across the Atlantic. Of this we may be certain, that slavery would never have been abolished throughout the British empire if the plan of those who recommend a temporizing policy in respect to the abettors of this gigantic wickedness had been pursued.

The introduction of the question of education at the first meeting of the Union afforded Mr. Richard an opportunity of once more urging the importance of an amalgamation between the Congregational Board of Education and the Voluntary School Association. The proposition was fully discussed, but we regret to find without success. In reply to the argument urged in favour of the proposal, that the union of the two societies would effect a large saving in outlay, and present a united front of the supporters of voluntary education, against the advocates of a compulsory secular system, it was urged that the present constitution of the Congregational Board was, upon the whole, best adapted to call forth the energies of the denomination, and that legal difficulties connected with the purchase of Homerton College stood in the way of the proposed junction. The propriety of maintaining the present isolated position of the Board was affirmed by a very large majority, and we suppose the question may now be regarded as finally decided. Of the public meeting of the friends and supporters of the Congregational Board, we say nothing on the present occasion—the large demands upon our space having obliged us to postpone the report of its proceedings, as well as of the Anti-slavery soirée, until next week.

In connexion with the Metropolitan Training Institution, which seems to receive the support of a large portion of the Evangelical party in the State-church, we observe that Highbury College, lately purchased for that purpose, is nearly completed as a Normal School in connexion with the society. At the meeting of the British and Foreign School Society Lord John Russell presided, and took the opportunity of reiterating his preference for the system of education pursued by that society over any other. Most of the speakers, including one or two Dissenting ministers, laid great stress upon the importance of adding to the efficiency of the institution by increasing the annual Government grant and number of inspectors. It is lamentable to find a society so ably conducted, and at one time so worthy of the support of all friends of free education, losing more and more its independent position, and becoming every year more subject to State control.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Bible, for enabling all persons to print (Bungay), 1.
Church of Rome, against the encroachment of, 44.
Church-rates, for the abolition of, 4.
Ecclesiastical Titles Act, for more stringent measures, 124.
for extending to Scotch bishops, 3.
Religious Houses Bill, against, 662.
for, 4.
Education, for a national secular system, 2.
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 4.
Kafir War, for inquiry into, 1.
Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 9.
Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 2.
Regium Donum, for the discontinuance of, 8.
Paper, for repeal of duty on, 2.
School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, against, 2.
for, 2.
Sunday Trading Bill, for alteration of, 3.
School Books (Ireland), for abolition of Government monopoly.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Charitable Institutions Notices Bill.
Landlord and Tenant Bill.
Bridges (Ireland) Bill.
Common Lodging Houses Bill.
St. Albans Bribery Commission Bill.
Coal Whippers (London) Bill.
Gunpowder Store (Liverpool) Exemption Repeal Bill.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME.

Small Tenements Rating Act Amendment Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tuesday, June 2. Mr. Hume—on Parliamentary Reform.
.... Mr. Duncombe—as an amendment, that the House consider the subject early next session.

DEBATES.

THE "NO HOUSE" ON TUESDAY.

On Wednesday, the count-out on the previous afternoon, as soon as the Speaker had finished prayers, was alluded to by Mr. CHRISTOPHER, with sarcastic reflections on the sincerity of the Reformers. Of the twenty-one members present on Tuesday, only six could be called Radical. Where was Mr. Hume?—taking his first ride in Kensington Gardens? [laughter.] Where were the members for the West Riding and for Manchester?

Mr. Hume explained that he was attending the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Committee, which had been sitting for three years; and which had a most important discussion on respecting the recommendations of their report. The moment the officer announced that the Speaker was at prayers, he said to a colleague, "I must be off to assist in making a House;" and they got up immediately, and came down "post-haste" to the door, and got there just as the counting was over. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gibson, were also on committees. The question that he should have brought forward was one of vast importance, and he was greatly disappointed that he had lost his opportunity. He did expect that some of those who pretended or said they desired to support him would have been present. However all that could be done now was to take care for the future. Let bygones be bygones. He had not been lax or unwilling.

Sir G. GRAY thought that Mr. Hume—whose sincerity no one would doubt [general cries of "Hear, hear!"]—had satisfactorily explained why he had not been present. Considering, however, that there were only 21 members present at ten minutes after the Speaker took the chair, the inference was, that after the notice of a measure of Parliamentary reform given by the Government for next session, the House was generally indisposed, especially having been kept up to a late hour for several nights, to enter on a discussion which would have led to no practical result.

Mr. BANKES, another member of the committee up-stairs, corroborated Mr. Hume,—whose word, however, no man could doubt on any occasion. He added:—"One of the inconveniences of this vast and overgrown building is, that in such cases it occupies four or five minutes at least to get from one chamber to another."

Mr. REYNOLDS observed, that it was extraordinary that all the Reformers of England should be comprised in one or two committees. He was there yesterday, though he had nothing to do with the question, except that he was bound to the principle of extending the Parliamentary franchise; and he saw many Reformers now present taking shelter in holes and corners in the lobby [cries of "Hear!"] He saw them like drowned political rats there, and in all the corridors, apparently to avoid being called on to aid the Nestor of reform in forming a House.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON suggested, that it was only further waste of time to discuss the loss of an evening; and the subject dropped.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for preventing the detention of females in religious houses. A great number of petitions against it were presented by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. E. B. Roche, Mr. Cardwell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Philip Howard, and Mr. Sidney Herbert.

Mr. LACY explained that the object of his bill is to enact that all houses for ladies taking monastic vows shall be registered; that in the county in which they are registered magistrates shall be appointed at the quarter sessions to visit them without notice; and that those magistrates shall have the power, if they find any lady or ladies who wish to come out, to order their release. The bill did not, as was objected, legalize such houses, that was already done by the 10th George IV., chapter 7. There were fifty-two of these religious houses in England, and one in Wales, and they were vastly on the increase, nineteen having been instituted in

the last four years. If there were only ten inmates to each, there were 520 inmates. Was it possible that the whole of that number would be willing to continue there all their lives? It was, however, difficult to prove that there were discontented persons in these houses; such cases were generally hushed up. A gentleman who did not give him (Mr. Lacy) his name, but who referred him for confirmation to one of the most exalted persons in the realm, had communicated to him the case of the daughter of an opulent tradesman. That young person had been kidnapped away from her mother (who, it might be allowed, did not take that care of her daughter and family that most women do), and she now writes anonymously to her mother—"You are no longer my mother; I have a mother in heaven." The parent had made every endeavour to trace the retreat of her daughter, but in vain. Mr. Lacy recapitulated the case of the young lady who was lately said to have escaped from the convent at Banbury. True, Dr. Tandy had written to him stating circumstantially that the young girl was "dismissed," on his express directions, after conversation with her; that as she refused to go in any other mode, the Superioress was obliged to take off her conventual dress and dismiss her from the door, with money to carry her home. There were improbabilities in that account—indeed neither of the parties were very particular in what they said. Mr. Peter Hawke, a most respectable local Methodist preacher, of Wimbourne, Dorsetshire, had communicated to him the case of a young Irish Catholic woman. He was travelling by coach from Bath to Wimbourne, and the young woman took her place: he found that she was going into the convent of Stape-hill. It was a dark and tempestuous night, and she would have to walk some distance to carry out her purpose; so he took her to his house, introduced her to his family, gave her shelter for the night, and instructed her as to the hardships of life in the nunnery of Stape-hill, which is of the severe order of La Trappe. She departed next day to the nunnery, and his inquiries proved fruitless to inform him of her lot there. Some months afterwards, she came to him, almost brokenhearted with the ascetic life to which she had been condemned. She wished to escape back to Ireland, to her brothers, for which purpose he gave her money, and a letter to a friend at Bristol. He is sure she was truthful and honest; but he has never heard of her since, and fears she was overtaken and carried back to Stape-hill. The case of the poor girl, Jane Wilbred—Mr. Lacy proceeded to argue—shows what influence may be exercised over the human mind by undue means. Cases not unlike that were discovered by the soldiers of the Swiss Confederation, when the Sonderbund ineffectually appealed to arms in support of the conventual system. In Turin also, the existence of similar influence had led the Chamber of Deputies to receive with applause a bill to check the nunneries. Our own law will not allow a married lady to sign a deed without an examination by a commissioner, who must be satisfied that she is free from duress on the part of her husband. No rational objection could be made to the adoption of a similar precaution in the case of a female about to be sent into a convent.

Mr. Hume rose in the hope that he should prevent any Roman Catholic member from answering the speech of Mr. Lacy, by stating that he had listened with great pain to a quantity of details not in any way applicable to the measure, which he regarded as a proof of the evil resulting from attempts to legislate on religious questions. He hoped the Government had now at last determined to put an end to the bill.

Sir GEORGE GRAY could not give his assent to the bill. Mr. Lacy had failed to show that the practice of forcibly detaining females exists. Though a dangerous control might be exercised, it was not physical control, and therefore this bill would not reach it. However, he was not prepared to say that it might not be necessary to take some measure to deprive the superiors of these establishments of all motives for endeavouring to get possession of the property of persons placed under their control.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL felt that no case had been made out; and that the bill was therefore a grave charge made on no proper foundation. Unless on the foundation of undoubted facts, the House could not be asked to brand with infamy the whole body of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects.

Mr. ROBERT PALMER asked, in respect of details, where six gentlemen in a county would be found who would undertake the task the bill would impose on them? Lord ASHLEY felt that a strong case might be made out, but that it had not been done. He suggested that Mr. Lacy should withdraw the bill; and that, in deference to the strong feeling which really existed, the Government should look into the subject. Colonel THOMPSON disapproved of the details of the bill, but would not refuse it a second reading: Government should inquire and legislate.

On the other side, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. PLUMPTRE, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. FRESHFIELD, urged Mr. Lacy to persist—though the bill was defective in detail, its principle was good. Mr. NEWDEGATE quoted proofs that in Prussia, Bavaria, Austria, and Russia, the law is founded in practice on the principle which this bill embodies—the provision of means whereby the inmates of religious houses may retract their vows and return to secular life.

The Roman Catholic members for some time acted on Mr. Hume's suggestion, that they should not join in serious debate. At last, Mr. GRATTAN rose to go into the whole case; but his colleagues tugged him by the skirt so vigorously, and so interrupted him by gesticulations and exclamations, that he re-

sumed his seat, somewhat indignant. The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was supported by Mr. KEOGH, Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, and Mr. ANSTAY; by Mr. BRACKLEY, because the principle of the bill might be applied to Dissenters; and by Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, though he believed that monastic establishments are not only unnecessary in the present state of society, but hostile to the spirit of our institutions.

The House divided, and the bill was thrown out, by 123 to 91.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The resumption of the adjourned debate, on Thursday, was preceded by the presentation of a vast number of petitions—a process which was prolonged to a considerable period by several Irish members stating the title and prayer of each petition, some of the leading facts set forth in each, and the general character of the individuals whose signatures were attached.

Later in the evening, Mr. KEOGH made an ineffectual attempt to learn if any understanding subsisted, as was rumoured, between the Government and Mr. Walpole on the subject of his amendments. Mr. KEOGH put the question directly, and Mr. WALPOLE rose to reply; but marked cries of "No, no!" arising from a considerable portion of the House, Mr. Walpole resumed his seat without giving the expected answer. The question was then put to Lord JOHN RUSSELL; who replied, amidst laughter, that he would be prepared to answer "in committee."

Mr. SCULLY then resumed the debate, opposing the motion for going into committee in a speech forcibly representing the moral and social mischiefs of the bill, as well as its groundlessness. He threatened ministers with the destruction of the National School system, and of the Irish Church, against which latter every candidate at an election would henceforth be required to pledge himself; and with the enlarged constituency at the next general election, seventy or eighty such men would be returned.

Mr. WILCOX-PROSSER held that the House should reflect only the calm and serious opinion of the community—not the passions which had raged during the last six months, of which he could not think without shame for his country. He must continue to give his decided opposition to the progress of the bill. Mr. TRELAUNY wished to support Ministers, but they had got into a wrong groove, and he must leave them. The bill was either persecuting, or name-calling and simply abusive; and in neither character could he support it. Mr. PHILIP HOWARD vindicated the loyalty of the English Roman Catholics, and ventured firmly but respectfully to defy the efforts of any Government which seeks to interfere, in the manner of this bill, between men and their Maker. The LORD-ADVOCATE, as the subject had excited considerable interest in Scotland, though the people of that country might not have made any very strong demonstration, wished to reflect the opinion of that portion of the community. He supported the bill with a repetition of the old arguments.

Mr. REYNOLDS, at considerable length, inveighed against the measure as a bill of pains and penalties, a piece of religious intolerance, and menaced the Government with the hustings watchword, "Down with the Whigs! Down with the violators of the Act of 1829! Down with the men who bring in a bill to repeal the Emancipation Act! Down with the men who put a penalty of £100 on Archbishop Murray if he consecrates a priest; who would try him with a packed jury, and send him, if they found him guilty, to a felon's gaol! Down with those who, forgetting their old professions, are now hallooing on the dogs of war against the people!"

Mr. WHITBREAD, in a maiden speech, defended the bill, as one in which the Protestants of Ireland took a deep interest. Describing the recent proceedings of the Court of Rome towards that country, especially with reference to the colleges—every step of which, he observed, required the attention of the House—he accused the Pope of doing an unexampled act in the appointment of Archbishop Cullen. He described the next step, the assembling of the Synod of Thurles, as an extraordinary transaction, and illegal throughout; for it was convened under the edict of the Pope, with the view of putting in circulation the Papal rescripts. In connexion with these proceedings, he charged Lord Clarendon with not upholding and enforcing the law, and of employing unwarrantable official courtesies, as well as his own prepossessing manners and fascinating conversation, towards the Roman Catholic prelates, and then by encouraging Papal aggression. He characterised as anomalous Mr. Bright's championship of popular rights, and his contemptuous opposition to the universal religious feeling of the country. As to the menaces of Irish Roman Catholic members, he would meet them with assurance of the devoted attachment to England of Irish Protestantism;—

In all periods of their history they have adhered to this country. They imitate your industry, they admire your virtue, they profess your faith, and love your laws; and if you be true to them and just to yourselves, they would rather perish with you than abandon you. I cling to the hope of the prosperity of the whole body of the people; and, according to my political faith, a consummation so glorious would be accomplished if all classes of my countrymen would permit themselves to be directed by your counsels, guided by your wisdom, and inspired by your example [cheers].

Mr. LAWLESS moved and Mr. MOORE seconded the adjournment of the debate; the latter gentleman remarking that Mr. Whiteside's speech was only equalled in virulence by its miserable failure. Ireland was avenged that night in the person of the hon. and learned gentleman. That reputation

which was achieved in defending the liberties of his country was entirely lost in assailing them.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, after thirteen nights of discussion [cheers], and more especially after the mode in which petitions had been presented that night [renewed cheers], felt it necessary to resist the motion [cheers].

MR. REYNOLDS assured the noble lord Irish members would be as precise in presenting petitions as the forms of the House allowed; and he would vote for an adjournment as often as it was moved. MR. O'FLAHERTY spoke to the same effect.

The House then divided, and the motion was negatived by 359 to 46.

MR. R. M. FOX repeated the motion, and LORD JOHN RUSSELL again remonstrated, but assented.

On Friday, the mover of the adjournment did not attempt its resumption. The question was therefore put, that the Speaker do leave the chair—on which MR. REYNOLDS moved the usual formal motion for the adjournment of the House to Monday at its rising; but the SPEAKER said that the motion already before the House must be first disposed of. MR. REYNOLDS made another effort, by moving that the debate be adjourned; but the SPEAKER observed that MR. Reynolds had already spoken in that debate. No other member rising, the House divided—

For going into committee..... 116
Against 35

Majority for entering committee 81

The Speaker then left the chair amidst cheers.

On the usual question that the preamble be postponed for final treatment, MR. KNOX put it to LORD JOHN RUSSELL, that the House ought to be enabled to see the bill as Ministers ultimately intend it to be passed. The bill before the House was already a bill withdrawn; and, indeed, there was hardly a line in it which Ministers were prepared to stand by: it would be only just to reprint it in the form in which it was to be discussed. He proposed, also, to depart from the ordinary course of postponing the preamble.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL would not accede. SIR GEORGE GREY had six weeks' ago made the House fully aware of the alterations proposed. He had himself been asked to state if there was any agreement or understanding with MR. WALPOLE. Certainly, the Attorney-General had, at his (LORD JOHN'S) request, stated his views to MR. WALPOLE of the amendments that gentleman proposed, and explained his objections to them. That was a usual and beneficial course, where there is a common object in view, and the only difference respects the details of carrying it into effect. He (LORD JOHN) would have been glad if any understanding had been the result; but he could not say it was so. He would not consent to take the preamble out of the usual order.

MR. DISRAELI rose to make a few observations that it would facilitate business to have made at once:—

I cannot but feel that the position of the House in respect to the proposition of the Government is very much changed by certain declarations made by her Majesty's Ministers at a recent period. Very recently, the noble lord at the head of the Government told us he had no hesitation in saying that the rescript of the Pope and the appointment of Cardinal Wiseman were part and parcel of a great conspiracy against the civil and religious liberties of this country—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL: Of Europe.

MR. DISRAELI: That is a still larger description of the evil. I am bound to say, that without making any special reference to the amendments which we are now called upon to consider, I take that statement of the Government as an authentic statement. Sir, I cannot believe that her Majesty's Ministers would make such a declaration without well weighing the consequences.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—What I stated was, I think, this: I said that it was a part of a general conspiracy entered into with the view to prevent the extension of civil and religious liberty in Europe, and that the influence of this country might be impeded in promoting the cause of civil and religious liberty generally. I did not mean to state that it was a conspiracy against the civil and religious liberties of this country.

MR. DISRAELI—"I have not taken a note of what the noble lord said, and I am willing to suppose that his memory on the subject is more accurate than mine. But I do not think that there is any material alteration in what I supposed was his original statement. Believing, then, he would not use an exaggerated phrase, I have no doubt that he knows more than he feels himself authorized to introduce to the notice of this House. But even upon his own statement, I doubt very much whether any English Minister during the last half century has made a more important communication. Well, then, I am bound to ask whether the bill as it appears before us—for I understand two clauses to be virtually withdrawn—will meet such dangerous circumstances. The bill has this remarkable characteristic, that it bears no reference to the circumstances which have occasioned it; it does not allude to the grievance which it proposes to remedy. The bill to crush the conspiracy does not deal with the arch-conspirator himself; nor does it apply a political remedy to the declared political evil. If Parliament, by the advice of the Minister, had secured the removal of that Cardinal or Popish Prince whose presence in this country has been declared by a high authority to be a spark of the great conspiracy against civil and religious liberty, and if Parliament had laid down a principle of legislation which would have brought under the constitutional control of the Sovereign all those who assumed titles, civil or ecclesiastical, at the bidding of a foreign prince, we should, without having recourse to this petty penal legislation, have vindicated the honour of the country; we should have baffled the conspiracy, and laid down a principle of legislation that would not have encouraged its recurrence. But, instead of that, her Majesty's Government have, I think unfortunately, adopted a course quite the reverse. In the first place, they have called upon us to legislate without the slightest reference to the circumstances and causes

which called for that legislation; and still more unfortunately, the only legislation that they recommend assumes at least the unhappy semblance of something like a petty religious persecution.

The numerous amendments before the House MR. DISRAELI divided into two heads—those which take the right course, and seek to connect legislation with the causes that have really produced it, and that in the Government scheme are studiously concealed; and those which attempt to make efficient that legislation which is essentially ineffective. The former class improved the bill; the latter neither did nor could improve it. Of the latter class was the informer's clause—a clause extremely popular with those who advocate the non-application of this bill to Ireland. For himself, under no circumstances would he consent to apply legislation to England on this subject that was not applied to Ireland. He should feel it to be his duty to support any amendment, from whatever side it came, which would frankly and truly attempt to cope with the difficulties and with the circumstances which have really occasioned legislation—which would make this bill a retaliatory act—an act passed to vindicate our honour—to baffle a conspiracy—to assert and maintain really the cause of civil and religious liberty—and to baffle the conspiracy in which he believed, and which had been denounced by the Minister.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL concurred on some points with MR. DISRAELI—such as the importance of stating in the preamble of the bill the cause of its enactment, and in objecting to the informer's clause. He also assented to the reprinting of the bill, leaving out the second, third, and fourth clauses; introducing into the preamble the words—

That "divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishops and bishops of a pretended province, and of pretended see or diocese, within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose by a rescript or letter from the See of Rome,"

—adopting the words MR. WALPOLE proposed to put into the preamble as a first clause; and letting the first clause stand second.

After some explanatory conversation MR. WALPOLE stated that he thought the proposal perfectly fair. The first clause would not declare, as he proposed to recite in the preamble—

"That this kingdom is and has been at all times so free and independent, that no foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority within the same or any part thereof;" and that "the Bishop of Rome, by a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th day of September, 1850, hath recently pretended to constitute within the kingdom of England, according to the common rules of the Church of Rome, a hierarchy of bishops, named from sees and with titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of England," &c.,

—but it would consist of this simple enactment—

"The said brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred thereby, as aforesaid, are and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void."

In that improved shape it would still be defective, and he reserved to himself the power to amend it, especially in the preamble.

MR. NEWDEGATE protested against the omission of any notice of the intrusion of a cardinal priest and legate on this country. But SIR F. THESIGER deprecated further discussion at this stage, and the House resumed, with leave to the committee to sit again on Monday.

On that day, as soon as the Speaker's vacating the chair had constituted the House in committee, MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Chairman report progress, making that the occasion of a speech of considerable length. The EARL OF ARUNDEL and SURREY seconded the motion, which led to a long and uninteresting discussion as to the spirit and letter of a presumed understanding on Friday night between the Government and the Opposition, and MR. WALPOLE. MR. GLADSTONE and MR. ROEBUCK, urged that the Attorney-General should now explain to the House what really were the provisions of the bill; and LORD JOHN RUSSELL assenting, MR. Reynolds's motion was rejected by 262 against 46.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL then explained the legal effect of the bill as it stood, which he denied to be a new bill. After an exposition of the preamble, he observed, with respect to the first clause, now added to the bill—"that the said brief, &c., and all jurisdiction, authority, or title conferred thereby, was unlawful and void"—that it was declaratory, embodying the recital in the preamble, and he had at first thought it to be superfluous. The second clause, which forbade the assumption of titles to pretended sees or dioceses, &c., in the United Kingdom, under a penalty of £100, merely extended the act of 1829 (10 George IV. c. 7); and the simple answer to the objection that it would interfere with charitable bequests and trusts of Roman Catholics was that the Act of 1829 had not had that effect in Ireland.

This elucidation was much canvassed by the legal members of the House; after which MR. DUNCOMBE appealed to LORD JOHN RUSSELL to postpone the discussion of the preamble—which spoke, for instance, of the "said rescript"—being null and void. What rescript? [laughter and cheers.] It should be laid upon the table.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL declined the postponement, and as to the rescript, it was a notoriety.

MR. KNOX cleverly ridiculed the patchwork of the bill, in which every line had been pilfered from one party and another. The hon. member for Finsbury very pertinently asked—"What brief do you mean—what rescript—what letters apostolical?" The noble lord replied, off hand—"What brief? why, everybody knows it; it is perfectly notorious; it has been printed in all the papers." But let him tell the noble lord that he was grievously misinformed on this matter. Nobody knew this brief; it had appeared in no public journal, and he would

venture to say it had met the eye of no human being in this country [hear, hear]. The brief which the noble lord mistook for it was the brief dividing England into dioceses, and in that brief the name of Cardinal Wiseman did not appear at all as Archbishop of Westminster [hear, hear]. He contended that the Irish members were justified in opposing, by every means in their power, the extension of the bill to Ireland, and that it was the blunders of the Government, and not the delays interposed by the Irish members, that had prevented its being progressed with [hear].

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL in defending the structure of the bill gravely assured the House that no one connected with the Government had had the pleasure of even seeing the hon. and learned member for Midhurst (MR. WALPOLE) between Friday night and that afternoon at 5 o'clock, though MR. KEOGH had pictured them as meeting accidentally in the street.

MR. REYNOLDS again moved to report progress; on which MR. ROEBUCK entreated the Irish members, as one equally opposed with them to the preamble, not to trifle with the forms of the House. The motion, however, was persisted in, and on a division was negatived by 271 to 30.

The committee then divided on the postponement of the preamble, and decided by 253 to 45 to take it at once.

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL immediately moved that the chairman report progress; which was supported by MR. ROEBUCK and SIR F. THESIGER, as well as by the Roman Catholic members. SIR R. INGLIS called upon the Government to protect the majority from a tyrant minority; and MR. GRACH, though sent to the House to oppose the bill thought that time was being frittered away. The Government yielded at twelve o'clock, and fixed Friday for proceeding.

CHANCERY REFORM BILL.

On Thursday, LORD LYNDHURST, with sarcastic apologies, reminded the Lord Chancellor of the promised bill for the reform of the Court of Chancery. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, as soon as he meddled with the Court of Chancery, seemed to have contracted the habit of delay for which that court was notorious; with a view, perhaps, of showing the inconvenience of the delay which he wished to remedy. Were their lordships to expect the bill this session?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR replied, that as LORD LYNDHURST had himself presided in Chancery, with great credit to himself and benefit to the country, he must be aware of the ease with which remedies for the inconveniences and delays of the Court of Chancery are accomplished; yet he had himself done nothing, but left the task to his successors. LORD LYNDHURST had forgotten that LORD JOHN RUSSELL had already stated in the other House an outline of the bill which he intends to introduce. He then said he would "very shortly" bring in that bill. The draft was prepared, for the Lord Chancellor had seen it; but the observations made by LORD LYNDHURST himself, and by other learned members of the profession, and their suggestions, were too valuable to be overlooked. LORD TRURO had requested LORD JOHN not to bring in his bill till the Chancellor had looked over those suggestions. He had now had a bill prepared, embodying such of them as he approved, but had not yet given it a final perusal. He is not aware that there had been any change in the intention to introduce it first in the other House.

THE PROPERTY-TAX BILL.

In anticipation of the second reading, LORD LYNDHURST pointed out some incomprehensible discrepancies in the phraseology of the printed bill for renewing the property and income tax. The marginal note on the first clause was "Rates and duties granted by recited act further continued for three years;" while the clause itself continued the duties for one year. Again, the clause continued the duty thus—"for the term of one year then next ensuing;" but then it said, "and until the assessments made or which ought to be made for the last year of the said term, shall be completed, levied," &c. What was meant by the last year of a term of one year? Did the print of the bill correspond with the bill as it came from the other House? THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said, inquiry should be made: he was sure the error did not arise with their lordships' officers. EARL GREY suggested that it was a blunder of the printer. But LORD LYNDHURST stated, that on comparison he found the print was a correct copy of the bill received from the Commons, LORD GREY said, the blunder must have been due to the mover of the amendment (MR. HUME): "barring the blundering clumsiness of the language," no inconvenience would accrue from the wording of the act.

The second reading was moved by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE on Monday, in a speech throwing forward the advantages in comparison with the disadvantages of the tax. LORD STANLEY urged objections, and enumerated the propositions for a gradual abolition of the impost, but declined the responsibility of opposing its renewal. LORDS BERNERS and MONTAGUE, with EARL GREY, continued the discussion till the usual hour of adjournment, when the motion was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—In reply to MR. DUNDAS, MR. HAWES stated, on Friday, that the governorship of this island is vacant, and that the appointment rests with the Hudson's Bay Company, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—SIR B. HALL called attention to the very loose manner in which the business of this body is conducted, LORD

ENRINGTON explained and defended the proceedings impugned, and challenged full investigation.

THE LAW OF MORTMAIN.—Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved to add three Irish members to the committee on this subject, which was refused by 94 to 38.

DINGLE WORKHOUSE.—On Monday, Mr. RYNOLDS asked whether an investigation had taken place as to the conduct of certain officers (lay and clerical) of the workhouse at Dingle, and, if so, whether it was proved at that investigation that the Protestant rector of Dingle had collected money in the church, which he afterwards paid out in bribes to the paupers to induce them to become Protestants. Sir W. SOMERVILLE admitted that some such objectionable practices had been, but not with the intent alleged; the charges were under official examination, and there was no objection to the production of the evidence.

THE KAFIR WAR.—Mr. HUME asked whether there would be any objection to lay on the table copies of the despatches which had been last received from the Cape, stating the probable charge of the Kafir war, and the grounds upon which £300,000 were made the probable estimate? His belief was that the expenditure would be nearer a million. Mr. HAWES postponed his answer. Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether commissioners had been appointed to proceed to the seat of war; and, if so, whether their appointment arose out of the select committee? Lord J. RUSSELL said that commissioners would be appointed to go out as assistant commissioners to Sir H. Smith (who was not superseded) to inquire into the affairs of Kaffraria. It had been intended to send out commissioners before the appointment of the committee. Mr. ROEBUCK hoped the noble lord would tell the House whether these commissioners would have power to settle the question of peace or war. Lord J. RUSSELL said their duty would be to assist Sir H. Smith. Mr. J. O'CONNELL asked whether there would be any objection to substitute the name of Mr. Keogh for that of Lord Arundel on the select committee? Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection.

HARWICH ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Mr. K. SEYMER, as chairman of this committee, reported that the committee had determined that Mr. H. T. Prinsep was not duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Harwich at the last election, and that, consequently, the election was void; and, further, that the committee had struck the names of several persons off the list of voters.

THE COUNT DE THOMAS, as soon as he found things were going against the Portuguese Court, and that the triumph of Saldanha was complete, resolved on flying from Spain to England. He accordingly took his passage in the mail-boat "Iberia," which arrived at Southampton yesterday. He came home as a second-class passenger, and shame and dejection prevented him from mixing with the passengers during the voyage. As soon as the "Iberia" arrived at Southampton dock, the Count came on deck for the first time. He remained but a short time in Southampton ere he started for London. After first proceeding to his hotel, he walked from thence to the dock to look after his baggage. He leant against the Custom-house door unconcernedly until he could obtain it. He was dressed meanly, and appeared sad and careworn. Nothing in his countenance betrayed the talent which he undoubtedly possesses; nor would any one imagine that he had been an object of such celebrity and obloquy in Europe, nor that he had fallen from the very pinnacle of power and greatness into the depths of poverty and disgrace. Captain Bowen, of the Peninsular mail-boat, "Montrose," who was known to the Count, waited on him to render any assistance in the Custom-house; and the Custom-house authorities treated him with that respect which sympathy for his fallen fortunes naturally excited.—*Daily News.*

THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER have sent forth, this week, a declaration, which is one of the most remarkable political documents which has been published for years, and which is evidently the production of one of the master-minds of the age. These reformers, now hoisting the banner of moderation and candour, repudiate obstruction for ever; they join the Parliamentary and Financial Reformers as far as they go, are ready to work with them heartily to obtain the objects of their wishes, and give them full credit for the sincerity of their views, although not proceeding on all points to the same extent as their own. They discard and disown all the old professional agitators, who being looked coldly upon by the middle classes as discreditable to them, sought refuge at the head of the ranks of labour, and, consequently, had an interest in keeping the middle and labouring classes for ever apart.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEA met with a perilous accident on Wednesday. He was riding down Grosvenor-street at a sharp pace; and on arriving at the turning into Park-lane, the pole of an omnibus was driven with considerable force against his horse. The concussion caused the horse to rear up and fall back. Lord Anglesea lost his seat and was thrown; but, fortunately, he disengaged himself from the stirrups, and rose unhurt. "A circumstance the more happy," observes the reporter, "from the fact that the left leg worn by his lordship (an artificial substitute for the leg he lost at Waterloo) is always attached to the stirrup-iron by a small chain, which the force and weight of the fall providentially broke." He rode home in a friend's carriage, and though much shaken, has not since felt any ill consequences.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The genial influence of Lamartine is once more visible in French politics, and the prospects of pacific democracy continue to brighten. It is now known, that before declaring for the restoration of universal suffrage Dr. Veron had an interview with Lamartine, and he has published in the *Constitutionnel* a second article to the same effect. The abolition of the law of May, and the prolongation of the powers of the President for four years, are put forth as the only counteraction of monarchical intrigues and socialist organizations. Odillon Barrot has strongly pronounced on the same side. The *Presse*, strangely enough, accepts Cavaignac as its candidate for the presidency. The Conservative General Durrieux, has been elected for the Landes by 17,000 votes. Duclerc, the moderate Republican candidate, obtained 10,000 votes. The Red Republicans abstained from voting to the number of 27,000.

The Bonapartists are actively engaged in circulating petitions to the Assembly for a revision; and Leon Faucher has again resorted to ministerial interference in elections to an audacious degree. The following despatch he addressed to the Prefect of the Landes previous to the election:—

Paris, May 9, 11½ A.M.
In presence of the manoeuvres which the extreme Opposition direct against the law of May 31, 1856, you ought to declare, and to make known, by your sub-prefects, that, in the opinion of the Government, the electors, friends of order, cannot, in consulting the interests of their country, give their votes except to a candidate who is very decided on defending and maintaining the electoral law of May 31. P.S.—The party of order unanimously support General Durrieux, the only one of the candidates who has declared that he will maintain the law of May 31.

M. Girardin will endeavour to induce the Assembly to repeat its vote of censure on this incorrigible bureaucrat. The Government has been beaten on the sugar question, by 312 votes against 290.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

The interest of Portuguese affairs is in part transferred to England by the arrival of Count Thomar, and his despatch of a scolding missive to his successful adversary.

Saldanha has been detained at Oporto by the weather. The King had resigned the command-in-chief of the army; Saldanha will probably be placed at its head, he having declined to form part of the Cabinet. He was expected to advise the Queen to abdicate as soon as he reached Lisbon. The ultra-Liberals spread reports of the intended capture of the Duke's forces by the foreign vessels-of-war in the Tagus, as soon as they put to sea. An express had been sent to Oporto to induce him to take his troops by land, which would cause a delay calculated to promote the views of such political factions as are interested in promoting a more serious complication of Portuguese affairs. To hush such reports, the four English frigates which had gone down the Tagus with orders for a cruise were signalled to return to their anchorage. On the 8th, all the squadron, except the "Dauntless" and "Encounter," at Oporto, was left in the Tagus. The Duke exercises in the north full dictatorial powers; his promotions and nominations of new administrative authorities are a natural consequence of his present position.

The result of the Spanish elections is generally known. Nearly forty Progressistas have been elected. Government has a considerable majority over the united opposition of that party and ultra-Moderados—the adherents of the latter having, in many parts, abstained from voting. A copy of the Concordat recently settled with the Court of Rome has made its appearance in the *Clamor Publico*. A correspondent of the *Times* says it will not fail to produce general disgust throughout the country. The number of bishops is reduced by four; the education of the country is placed under church control; the introduction into Spain, or reprinting, of such books as they may not approve—namely, all those calculated to enlighten or instruct the people—is left to the clergy. No other than the Roman Catholic religion is to be tolerated. The whole of the unsold church property, returned to the clergy in virtue of the Royal decree of April 3rd, 1845, is to be hereafter considered as legally belonging to it. A tax is to be levied on the produce of the land, to be collected by the clergy itself, as was the case formerly with respect to the tithes, to provide for whatever may be wanted to make up the required sum.

ITALY.

Rome is kept in a continual brawl by the French and Papal soldiers and populace, sometimes quarrelling over their cups, and sometimes set by the ears by political preachers. Several lives were lost in the last of these affrays. The patriotic anti-smoking movement has extended from Lombardy to Romagna, greatly to the anger of the tobacco monopolists. In one week's account from Bologna, it was found that in that city alone there was a diminution of 6,000 dollars on the average sale; and in Rome, the retail vendors state that their sales amount to hardly one-third of the usual quantity.

The *Independence Belge* has published an extraordinary note by Cardinal Antonelli to the Austrian Cabinet. Of its authenticity there seems no question; and certainly there never entered into the brains of an Italian priest a wilder or more unprincipled scheme. Antonelli's proposition is nothing more nor less than a plot for a hostile surprise and ejection of the French army of occupation, by an overwhelming force of Austrians and Neapolitans, in case the French Government should not voluntarily consent to withdraw its troops.

GERMANY.

Political intelligence awaits the discussion of the Diet at Frankfort, which was opened on the 12th without any formal inauguration. The King of Prussia has left his capital for Warsaw, unaccompanied by his Queen, who stays at Berlin, in consequence of the death, at Munich, of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

The closing conferences of Dresden took place on the 15th in presence of Schwarzenberg and Man-teuffel. It was determined that the contingent of troops from each state should immediately be got ready for certain emergencies. Some plenipotentiaries obtained a fortnight's time to consult their governments; but it was resolved that, at Frankfort, the plenipotentiaries who should refuse to vote, instantly should be considered as voting with the majority. It appears that, after all, Prussia has run restive on points urged by Austria; and the small states holding out, nothing decisive has been done.

The Danish Government has proclaimed an amnesty for the Duchy of Schleswig. Excluded from its benefits are, the Duke of Augustenburg and his family; M. Beseler; and thirty-three persons who have taken a leading part in the late insurrection, unless they make a special appeal to the King's grace.

The majority of Holstein "notables" who assembled at Kiel, at a preliminary meeting, have left the city for Flensburg. It seems certain that the first act of these "notables" will be a protest against any arrangement which might be founded on the question of separation of the duchies.

INDIA.

The news brought by the overland mail, up to the 6th of April, may again be included in a few sentences. Rumours are still afloat of an expedition against the Affreedeas. The Wuzerees, on the border of the desert, are very troublesome. Dost Mohammed has, it is said, invaded Bokhara, and taken the city of Bulk. A deficit of more than £3,000 has been discovered in the Bengal Military Orphan Fund. The ship "Kurramang," for the Mauritius, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta, on the 7th of April. This is the second case within a month, the "Buckinghamshire" being the other. The States of Oude and of the Nizam are in a state of anarchy. No Minister has been appointed in the latter state. The Spaniards have made their long threatened descent on the pirates of Suloo. That town has been razed to the ground, with a great sacrifice of life.

AMERICA.

The royal mail steamer "Asia" brings news from New York to the 7th, and from California to the 1st of April. The miners were greatly encouraged in their operations by heavy rains; the city of Nevada was being rebuilt on a more extensive scale; and a greater portion of the settlers were beginning to turn their attention to agriculture. The political news of the States is comprised in the continued detention of the suspected Cuban invaders; the despatch of orders to the officers on the Mexican frontiers, for the suppression of Indian outrages; and a Southern rights convention at Charleston, which was causing much excitement.

A violent Irish "indignation meeting" had been held at New York, to deprecate the language used by Sir H. Bulwer in his late speech. A letter had been received from Sir Henry, explaining that the word "Celt" was not intended by him offensively towards Irishmen; but the explanation was not deemed satisfactory, and a memorial to the President of the United States was agreed upon for the dismissal of Sir Henry.

Letters from Canada say that Government is making arrangements for the withdrawal of a portion of the troops from Upper Canada. Only one garrison will remain in the province, and that at Kingston. A similar arrangement is to be made with reference to the military posts in Lower Canada—Quebec to be the only garrison town. These posts are to be maintained by the Imperial Government as heretofore, while the province is to have the option of keeping up the present military establishments at its own cost. The withdrawal of the troops, it is supposed, will have an injurious local influence, whatever may be the effect on the future destiny of the colony.

A member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica has been expelled, he having been found guilty at the assizes of forgery while acting as commissioner of public accounts. The cholera has again broke out in the parishes of Hanover, and also made its appearance in Westmoreland. The disease, in each instance, proved fatal in about two hours after attacking its victim.

AUSTRALIA.

Another great anti-transportation meeting has been held at Adelaide, and strong resolutions adopted. Public meetings had also been held in all parts of South Australia on behalf of the ballot; and the subject will be one of the first introduced in the New Assembly, though the Attorney-General gives it as his opinion, that the sanction of the Imperial Government is necessary to its adoption. From the census taken during the current year several interesting results are exhibited. The quantity of land comprises 620,266 acres, and the unsold 240,195 acres; the number of houses in the province is 11,981; whilst the total population is set down at 62,639, or 34,975 males, and 27,664 females; to which add 361 for omissions and persons travelling, and we have a total of 63,000 souls in the province of South Australia on the 1st January, 1851. The clergy have submitted to the diocesan their opinion on the "minutes of proceedings of the Australasian

bishops" at Sydney, in October last; and candidly tell their bishop, that much of the "proceedings" they disapprove, and justly complain, that these "proceedings" were forwarded to England, with a view to legislation on the subject, without their consideration, although deeply affecting the standing, conduct, and services of the clergy. Amongst the laity, on the other hand, the excitement was considerable, causing serious dissatisfaction and apprehension. A public meeting, presided at by the Hon. Z. Morphet, had protested against the proceedings, and the protest has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Captain Spencer, of the barque "Ascendant," has made himself notorious in the colony, by keeping back the packet containing the new constitution for five days. It appears the despatch was received at Plymouth just as the vessel was sailing; the mate bundled it unceremoniously into the captain's foul clothes' bag, and thought no more of it until five days after the arrival of the vessel at Port Adelaide. The post-master commenced a prosecution for the neglect, but ultimately abandoned it.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French Government has disarmed two companies of a regiment at Salines for a socialistic meeting; and dissolved the National Guard of Rouilly for replanting a tree of liberty.

In the municipal elections of La Guillotière at Lyons, the councillors chosen are almost exclusively Socialists.

A robbery of unheard-of audacity, it is stated, took place last week at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, some thieves having succeeded in carrying off one of the lions of the menagerie. The police only became aware of the fact the next morning, and entertained hopes of discovering the thieves, whose course has been tracked as far as the Quai by stains of blood on the ground. A handkerchief covered with blood was also discovered near the animal's lair, bearing the initials "C. V."

M. Petit, the director of the Observatory of Toulouse, has published a note stating that the earth is at present passing through a space where innumerable planetary opuscula are interposed between it and the sun, and that to this phenomena must be attributed the lowness of the temperature for some time back. It was probable, the note added, that no material change would take place before "the 15th of May," namely, Thursday last.

The Belgian Ministry have resigned in consequence of a defeat on the law of inheritance.

A Hanoverian journal announces that the rearing and sale of singing birds in the vicinity of St. Andreasberg and Dunderstadt had become an article of commerce to a considerable amount, and that upwards of 7,000 were reared last year at the latter place, which brought in a sum of 4,000 rixdollars.

The evacuation of the Danubian principalities was to be completed by the 9th of this month. Russians and Turks were in full march on the 2nd.

It is said that the Porte has sent its ultimatum to the Austrian Government respecting the refugees, which was, that they would not be detained beyond the autumn.

The English Commissioner charged with regulating the boundaries between Turkey and Persia having proceeded to Shuster, the ancient Susa, the winter residence of the Kings of Persia, caused excavations to be made there, and came on some columns sixty feet in length and six in diameter. He also discovered a tomb and the mummy of a woman with a bracelet on the arm, and a cornelian and agate necklace round the neck.

During March the New York Post-office received by the European mail steamers, 618,900 letters, and 293,264 newspapers; and forwarded 620,181 letters, and 366,916 newspapers.

A steamer has been burned to the water's edge on the Mississippi. Forty lives were supposed to have been lost.

A violent gale occurred on Lake Erie on the 1st inst. Some fifteen vessels were driven ashore, and, it is supposed, have foundered and all on board perished.

A curious affair recently took place at Rushville, Illinois. A blacksmith, who was a notorious drunkard, with a wife and family he did not support, was convicted of inveterate intemperance, and sold by auction for the term of four months' labour.

A man named Clines was hung lately at Freehold, New Jersey, for murder. The night before his execution he set fire to the prison, but the flames were extinguished and his escape was prevented.

New Orleans is again threatened with the desolation of water, owing to the flood in the river and the crevasses in the levees, both above and below that city.

THE HOUSE AT BERLIN where the celebrated philosopher, Moise Mendelssohn, resided, has just been purchased by the Jewish community of that city, for the purpose of founding, with the permission of the Government, a school for orphan girls, without distinction of religious belief.

PRINCE ALBERT'S ELDER BROTHER, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, a distinguished musical composer, has just added to his renown by the production of an opera, entitled "Casilda," represented at the theatre of Gotha.

THE BIRMINGHAM FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. — Nearly £20,000 worth of land has just been secured for this one institution. We believe this will make nearly 800 freeholds, in addition to the 945 previously made by this society, or a total of more than 1,700!—another evidence of the immense power of association.

OUR VISITS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is, probably, the secret of the universal and growing interest excited by the Exposition of the Works of all Nations, that it provides for the entertainment of all classes of minds. It is impossible for any to repair thither, however frivolous, self-absorbed, or fastidious, without finding something to fix attention, excite sympathy, and charm into approval. Interest does not relax, delight does not begin to subside, when the great central aisle has been traversed, and its wonders or beauties surveyed. It is then that individual taste is called into exercise—the fashionable invited into Austrian boudoirs; the artist into the studio of all his contemporaries; the husbandman into a collection, some acres in extent, of the implements of his primitive vocation; and the mechanic into a corresponding area occupied by the latest and grandest achievements of his craft.

It is in the centre of these contending attractions that we shall find ourselves—you, invisible companion, and impersonal we—on this our second visit. We need not long hesitate to which to yield. Let us resolve to make at once for the mechanical department; for there we shall see the types of physical and social powers without which this spectacle could not be.

Entering, as before, at the south end of the transept, we ascend the western nave on the right hand side. We need not refrain from observing, as we go, what may have escaped particular attention on our former visit, or have been since "fixed;" for even in the British department, articles are not immovable if they can be replaced with effect. We notice, then, on either side of the transept, figures of Falkland and Hampden—the too faithful servant of his sovereign, and the dauntless champion of his country. In a line behind Hampden, is a group easily recognised as Milton and his two daughters—the poet's face sadly marred since the Italian summer day when he fell asleep beneath a tree, and bewitched with his beauty the heart of a fair country-woman. Advancing westward, we observe, for the first time, one of the objects of Hugh Stowell's iconoclastic ire—a cross, in Caen stone, designed by a lady (Mrs. Ross); bearing an image of the Christ, on one side the heads of four apostles, and on the other of four prophets, with representations on the transverse of scriptural scenes—a piece of workmanship that makes one sigh, and wonder whether humanity be really too weak to admire without adoring. The next set of ecclesiastical decorations make us ask whether grotesque forms inspire solemn emotions? But all such thoughts are pushed aside by the models of a mile-long bridge over the Russian Dnieper, and other triumphs of English engineering.

Turning off to the right, we find ourselves in the midst of "machinery at rest"—the giants of locomotion in grim repose. On one side of us is the enormous hydraulic engine by which the "tubes" of the Britannia-bridge were raised to their place. We no longer wonder that they were swung in mid air, an iron roadway from shore to shore for iron steeds and caravans; admiration is transferred to the natural law which has impregnated a few buckets of water with power to lift such ponderous masses. We turn round and behold the famous Nasmyth's hammer—not, indeed, rising with the hum of a bee, and descending as with the crash of a thunder-bolt, as a contemporary has poetically described it—but quietly resting on a piece of wood painted to resemble hot iron; there being no provision for supplying it with that motive power, in the absence of which it is immovable as a rock. A little further on, are massive engines of seven hundred horse power—magnificent in their vast proportions, elaborate finish, and the sense of measureless force they convey. In front of us is a railway, on which a number of locomotives, tenders, and carriages, are arranged. Brunel, Stephenson, and others, have made a fine show, certainly, in this department, although there is little of variety in construction or appearance. The London and North Western contributes the Bucephalus of this matchless stud—an engine, the driving-wheel of which is eight feet in diameter. At either end of this line are the rooms appropriated to carriages. The collection is numerous and showy enough. It comprises vehicles as diversified in contrivance and cost as the velocipede and the state-carriage. There is the garden chair in which Cowper's Robin might have drawn him to school, or Tom Moore's Pat have spilt the invalid Countess in Bath—the Oxford dog-cart, the rakish tandem, the Irish jaunting-car, the caravan-like travelling-carriage. There is an evident eye to the accommodation of luxurious gentility on limited means in carriages of multifarious construction and use—phaetons easily convertible into the full-blown coach, chariots that need no footman, the step letting itself down as the door opens, and gigs that enable the "respectability" of which that vehicle is the special symbol, to swell into the stylishness of a cabriolet. There are, too, invalid carriages of admirably convenient build and furniture; and one of them has a wax-work figure of a consumptive young lady, whose couch is being run into the carriage through a door which bears an unhappy resemblance to that of a hearse. There is not such an anxiety shown to improve our public conveyances as might have been

hoped for and expected. There is a cab or two, and a couple of omnibuses—either of which would be a vast improvement on those in general use, if not too bulky for London streets. To complete the adaptation to all phases of life as well as of society, Shillibeer exhibits another of his mournfully-caparisoned equipages. Several exhibitors in this room have attached to their vehicles lay figures of horses, so really equestrian in form and air that one almost wishes the gilded statues of her Majesty and Prince Albert were at liberty to change their bronzed chargers for these wooden steeds.

A really musical sound—the hum of the cotton-spinning machinery, vastly more pleasant than the incessant clack-clacking of the loom—attracts us to "the cotton machinery in motion." The appearance of this and the succeeding rooms is highly pleasing. Running along the extreme north of the building, you catch here and there glimpses of the outlying park and trees; which, with the comparatively low and delicate roof, covering acres of bright and rattling metal, suggests how happy men might be if Art and Nature were always blended thus—if the factory and the field, chimneys, woods, and streams, as here, and still in some of the manufacturing districts, were always in contiguity—industry perpetually refreshed with draughts of health and beauty. The illusion is increased by the presence of several "factory girls" in attendance on the machinery—their features, complexion, and dress, including generally such simple ornaments as necklace and earrings, quite characteristic of their tribe; a very numerous one, though but the growth of half a century. Within the railing that surrounds the machinery, are several bales of raw cotton. We are not, however, enabled to watch the progress of the material from the state in which it arrives at Liverpool to its final form; for we do not find, for instance, one of those "devils" whose fangs, in quick rotatory motion, beat out the dust and separate the fibres—nor is there any exhibition of the dyeing and bleaching processes. To the vast majority of visitors, however, the scene will be wholly novel, and to the intelligent highly instructive. There will be observed the "carding" machines, in which the cotton passes under cylinders covered with a sort of wire brush, cleaning and smoothing it—the "drawing frames," by which it is drawn out into long skeins, received into tall tin cases—the "roving frames," by which the woolly "slivers" are elongated into threads—the "self-acting mule," an advancing and receding carriage, at once twisting and winding up the thread—the "power loom," by which the fabric is woven—and the printing rollers, or copper cylinders, engraved with the required pattern, and covered with the required colour, between which the woven stuff is passed; eight of which rollers are employed by one exhibitor, five being the greatest number heretofore used. These are all in one room—the next, keeping eastward, contains the machinery employed in the woollen, silk, stocking, flax, and lace manufactures. Immediately on entering is seen a power-loom of some fifty years ago—its wooden frame and lumbering motions strikingly contrasting with the polished appearance and rapid movements of its neighbours; but it is useful not only as showing the improvements effected, but also as exhibiting the principle of the power more clearly than is seen in its more complicated successors. The same may be said of the Jacquard machine, and the improvements upon it—effecting what, to the uninitiated, is the mystery of the weaver's craft, the production of pattern as well as fabric by the shuttle, whether with or without the perforated "cards" used in the Jacquard, but dispensed with in recent inventions. In the different machines employed for the production of many different substances—from the coarse canvas or sail-cloth to the finest silk and delicate lace, a common principle is evident, with one exception; and that is furnished by a machine invented and exhibited by M. Clausen—placed in this department for the advantage of steam power, as are also several American contributions. This machine produces a sort of brocade by the rotatory motion of a large drum. The similarity of the action to that of the work so popular with ladies, in which one stitch is caught up after another by the knitting-needle, instantly strikes any one who has observed the fingers of the fair at their favourite amusement. The walls are hung with variously coloured and patterned samples of the productions of these varied and truly beautiful mechanisms.

Another class of machinery is that employed in the construction of those just noticed. First of these is the carding machine—the wire brush work being produced with astonishing rapidity, and very simple action. We have observed a calico printing press—here is an invention for multiplying the delicately engraved copper cylinders, by bringing them in contact with a steel die. Another exhibitor shows, with pride, a contrivance for cutting spindles from iron or softened steel at a stroke. A third, and very attractive automaton, cuts the common household cotton reels—a little wooden block is dropped down a channel, and the next instant emerges a perfect reel. But as to lathes, yonder is a monster, as it should be for its work—the turning of wheels for

locomotive railway engines; and, against the farther wall, a one of 38 feet in length. There are a number of smaller lathes, ingeniously multiform in their adaptation to the uses of amateurs; and what elegant work may be turned out from them, a tasteful little building is fitted up to exhibit. Of drills there is a large collection, and some of remarkable power—as is also that rivetting machine, by which a red-hot bolt receives a blow at either end simultaneously, and is safely driven home. The common motive power here employed is steam—of which the supply is drawn from boilers, in a building outside, and which supply being at present insufficient, many engines are motionless, and others in a panting state. The variety of steam engines is a very observable feature of the department. It may be well first to take a good look at the sectional models, exhibited in the lower part of the room; from which the most un-informed can obtain an idea of the principle on which they are ordinarily constructed—namely, the cylinder and piston. But the cylinder is found to be, in scarcely any two cases, similarly situated—in one place perpendicular, in another horizontal, in a third oscillating, and a fourth inverted. By and bye, we come to an altogether new design—for the cylinder is substituted a disc, in which the steam enters and acts the part of a wedge alternately on either side of a flange; the chief advantage of which, we are informed, is the reduction of that mischievous attendant on all power, friction. We meet, also, with another, which might long defy our unaided efforts to discover its method—a “reciprocator”; the piston revolving, instead of ascending and descending, within the cylinder. As an instance of the minuteness of mechanical ingenuity, we observe that the engine pipes are in some instances wrapped round with a piece of felt, the label to which assures us it saves the vaporous power to the amount of twenty-five per cent.

The extensive application of water-power, and that by centrifugal motion, is another and a very striking feature of this department. The principal of these engines is a great attraction. By the rotation of a hollow tin disc, only a foot in diameter, containing a set of fans, a flood of water equal to twenty-five tons a minute is thrown up, and descends in the form of an imposing, noisy cascade. There are several engines constructed on this principle—one from the United States—and something like piracy is alleged. There can be no doubt of the great importance of the force thus obtained—and one of its first applications is seen in the statement of an exhibitor, that thirty such engines, amounting to 500-horse power, would abundantly supply the metropolis with water. In the same connexion, we notice packing presses, cranes, and hoists, adapted for very general use when an ample command of water is enjoyed.

Another and a very interesting class of “machinery in motion” is that connected with the art of printing. A working compositor exhibits a newly-arranged “frame,” and suggests a division of the labour of “setting-up” and “spacing-out” between two or more hands. Besides a number of lithograph, and one or two of the ordinary steam presses, the proprietors of the *Illustrated News* exhibit the wonderful machinery recently put up at the offices of that paper and of the *Times*. It will be remarked by the acute observer, that, while in one instance, the form of type travels to and fro beneath the cylinder round which the sheet clings, in the other, the cylinders are placed upright, revolve upon their axes, and have the “forms” arranged upon their sides, and rotating with them. It is evident that thus the time is saved that is lost in running backwards and forwards; and the result is, that the amazing number of 10,000 sheets are printed in an hour. Paper-making and bookbinding machinery, and other implements used in the manufacture of a volume, are adjacent—but as they are not yet in motion, they must be taken in another visit.

Before quitting these two rooms, let us recall the miscellaneous objects which have attracted us in passing. One of the most popular of these is the needler's stall; at which the operation of punching and grooving is shown. Nigh to this is a wiredrawing apparatus. The electrotype process is explained to an admiring group by the covering of a penny piece with silver. A rope-walk is compressed into a machine ten or a dozen feet in height, in which the cordage is ingeniously twisted and intertwined, to the saving of labour as well as space. The Irish metropolis contributes a large bell, which hangs in a position easy of approach; and a ribbon attached to the clapper being jerked by the curious, a startling comment is given on the doggrell boast of this piece of Dublin casting—

Second to none
Of my weight in tone.

Bath illustrates the operations carried on in its famous quarries, by steam saw-frames, the first successfully adapted to the purpose. In the model, eight saws are seen cutting the stone in a slanting direction; and it is pointed out, that should any one of the eight break, a spring instantly releases it from the others, and allows the work to go on. When the blocks are thus sufficiently loosened, they are dislodged by leverage, and a

sort of go-cart lifts and removes them. The same exhibitors, we believe, show a recently-invented brick-making machine, into which lumps of clay are put at one end, to re-appear at the other of any length and shape required. By another set of machines, carpentry is done without hands—planing, grooving, morticing and tenoning, and gutter-cutting for the roof above us. A well-known coffee-seller shows his roasting process—a French chocolate maker exhibits an ornamented edition of what may be seen gratuitously through his window on Holborn-hill. Biscuit-making by machinery is also to be seen; and the “nobility and gentry” are invited to the inspection of a malting and brewing apparatus, by which it is specified, as one advantage, the excise duties would be avoided. The manufacture of sugar is also illustrated—or will be, when the huge cane-crushers and vacuum pans are set to work and explained by an attendant. A model colliery, with its three shafts, its mimic excavations, and its representative ventilating arrangements, is a highly interesting object, and may be made as instructive by oral information. A collection of the less slightly marine models, and of weighing machinery, occupies the lower part of this immense room; and along its walls or in the neighbourhood we notice a model of London Bridge, streets, courts, &c., constructed to explain the inventor's notion of street cleansing—namely, by substituting iron for stone kerbs, and fitting them with apertures from which water may be squirted from the mains, across the roadway and to the opposite path. Another model shows how railways might penetrate into the heart of the City. An atmospheric railway train is put in motion by propulsion from one station to another. A yet more daring exhibitor has the model of an aerial pontoon across the Channel, from Dover to Calais—inflated bags supporting the roadway, and themselves being detained by anchorage. Innumerable railway breaks and signals are commended to the attention of those who have more than the general interest of an occasional traveller in the subject. The process of hat manufacturing is seen in the several compartments of a glass case. The extraordinary tenacity of a certain “marine glue,” is shown in the resistance it offered to a force that preferred to rend the main timber. Something of the same sort is shown by its enthusiastic inventor for more domestic purposes—such as panelling houses with coloured glass at the rate of eightpence a foot. The impetus given by the palace in which we stand to a new order of architecture, is indicated in numerous articles—such as an iron roof, an iron cottage, an “imperishable water shoot,” or roof impervious to wet. And, passing back into the nave, we go through a court appropriated on one side to the “Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor”—who show not only plans and models of their establishments, but rooms the facsimile of those in the set of agricultural cottages which Prince Albert has just completed in the Kensington barrack yard; the fittings up of which are such as a class of persons above the poor in their capacity to appreciate but not to obtain them, may well envy. It is also pointed out, that these cottages are built with hollow bricks, from which considerable advantages, economical and sanitary, are expected. Opposite, is an apparatus for the exhibition of a “waterproof brick”—the inventor of which calls attention to the fact that ordinary bricks absorb moisture sufficient to account for the dampness of many houses, and the dirty appearance of many more. In the same compartment are numerous other evidences of the undeveloped capabilities of such unpromising material as clay, for the comfort and adornment of our habitations.

Musing thus on the vast extent to which the labour of man has been supplanted, his wants supplied, and his tastes gratified, by the progressive action of his intellect on material of common origin with his own “form erect,”—musing, too, on how much of toil he has yet to bend his back, how much to imbrute his spirit—pondering whether the time shall come, or when, that Industry shall indeed have a palace for a home and a kingdom in the world—we stroll on our returning way down the grand aisle, sorely wearied in eyes and limbs; to be refreshed by the fragrance of successive climates, and to listen with a speechless sense of awe and delight to the tones of the great organ, at the north end of the transept, as it dismisses us with strains that sound rather like the anthem of a new era.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Thursday, the receipts from visitors rose to £2,430, and the sale of season tickets swelled the amount to £3,300. The total amount received on Friday for 5s. admissions was larger than that of any previous day, amounting to £2,557 10s., the number of visitors who paid being 10,230. In addition, upwards of £1,600 was realized upon the sale of season tickets, the number sold being 676; the total receipts for the day exceeding £4,000. The funds were increased on Saturday by the sum of £3,089 16s., which was made up as follows:—From season tickets, viz., 141 ladies and 83 gentlemen's admissions, £557 11s. 6d.; receipts at the doors, from 10,120 visitors at 5s., £2,532 5s. The total receipts at the doors during the week were £13,406 10s., from 53,626 visitors. 992 ladies and 657 gentlemen's season tickets were sold during the same period. On Monday, from the showery and uncertain character of the weather, the number of visitors showed a slight decline, but

£2,345 was taken in 5s. fees, and the sale of season tickets produced £488, so that the total receipts for the day amounted to £2,833.

The Queen, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses, have visited the Glass Palace nearly every morning. On Saturday afternoon, Prince Albert was again at the building as cicerone to the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Cobourg Gotha and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg.

We are glad to hear that the scheme for turning the Exhibition for educational uses progresses very favourably, and, in particular, that the University of Oxford lends its countenance to this object, as will be seen by the following announcement:—

Arrangements having been made for a visit on the part of many members of the University to the Great Exhibition on Saturday next, the 25th inst.; and it having been thought desirable that opportunities should be afforded to those who may wish to connect with such a visit some general information on a few of the many subjects suggested by the contents of the Exhibition, the following lectures will be given at the hours and places specified:—

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the theatre under the Ashmolean Museum, a lecture will be given by Mr. Maskelyne, deputy reader in Mineralogy, “On the various ores of the precious metals, with the modes of extracting them practised by different nations, and the various methods of fashioning them into works of use or art.”

On Thursday, at the same hour, in the lecture-room contiguous to the Botanic Garden, Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry, will give a lecture “On the principles of manufacture of glass and pottery.”

On Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the Geological Museum in the Clarendon, Mr. Strickland, Deputy Reader in Geology, will deliver a lecture “On the coal-fields and iron manufactures of different countries.”

These lectures will be open to all members of the University, and friends accompanying them.

A graceful act of liberality on the part of his Royal Highness Prince Albert towards the young ladies, pupils at the Government School of Design, Somerset-house, has become known. A few days before the opening the senior female students (several of whom are exhibitors) prepared a memorial to Prince Albert, praying that they might be present at the inauguration of the “World's Fair” by her Majesty. The Prince immediately replied to Mrs. M'lan, the principal of the female branch of the school, regretting his inability to grant the free admission required, but requested that the young ladies would accept of a dozen season tickets, and that she would be pleased to present them to twelve of her most deserving pupils. Shortly after this communication from the Prince, Mr. Redgrave, the principal of the male department, received from the Earl of Granville the following note:—

Bruton-street, April 29.

Mr. Labouchere and I have much pleasure in offering twelve season tickets to the Government School of Design, if you will, with the other head masters, select those students who appear to you the most deserving. It will give us great pleasure if these tickets give pleasure and instruction to those to whom you may allot them.

To Mr. B. Redgrave.

Yours truly,

GRANVILLE.

Lord Dufferin has suggested that a number of the pupils of the Belfast School of Design should be sent to London to have the benefit of seeing the Great Exhibition. His lordship has headed a list of subscriptions for the purpose with a contribution of £30; and it is hoped that his excellent suggestion will not only be carried out in Belfast, but that the hint will be taken by other Schools of Design also.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted the workmen in the public dockyards two days' holiday to visit the Exhibition. Other departments will do the same.

Lord Leigh has invited all his numerous tenants to visit London at his expense, that they may see the Crystal Palace and its contents.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 3rd, says:—“It may be remembered that the King of Sweden has sent, at his own expense, several distinguished artisans to London to examine the Great Exhibition. Now the Diet, on its side, has just voted a sum of 12,000 riksdollars (66,000 fr.) destined to allow 100 clever workmen to proceed to London for the same purpose.”

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Bohn defends the conduct of the Local Commissioners of Section 17, of which he is Chairman, as to the Bible Society's stand. All claims for space were made, in the first instance, he says, to the Executive Commission, who, after examining and arranging them, transmitted printed forms by their secretaries, to the respective chairmen; and in cases where any doubt was entertained, either as to the admissibility of the claim or propriety of conceding the amount of space demanded, the vouchers were generally endorsed with some guiding remark.

The claim of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which, as far as I recollect, was for upwards of 150 feet, came to us endorsed with “Query, inadmissible. See clause —,” or something to that effect, and was, in conformity with the printed rules, rejected without a dissentient voice. Upon this the Society appealed to the Council of Chairmen, by whom the claim was referred back to our Committee, when I suggested that, although the stringent rules laid down for our guidance did not permit of exceptions, I felt that we should be justified in making one in favour of the Bible, whereupon it was agreed to grant the Society 25 feet. I had in the interim called on their secretary, and represented that if they would bind their Bibles properly and place them in a bookcase, in the ordinary manner, they would have more than space enough; but they declined this, and insisted on exhibiting them spread open so as show the type—a mode which required more room than we had at our disposal. The Society appealed a second time, and laying great stress upon the accomplishment of their object, the full space was conceded.

As on and after the 26th inst. the charge for admission will be reduced to 1s. for four days in the week, the Commissioners have again had under their consideration the question of making arrangements for the accommodation of the working classes who may be expected to arrive from the country. The general result of the inquiries which the Commissioners have made is, that it will be better for them to leave this matter to the exertions of visitors themselves, and to abstain from attempting to organize a system for their accommodation, as it appears that by doing so they would interfere with many praiseworthy undertakings of private individuals, by means of which it is now probable that their object will be more fully accomplished than it could be by any system of central action. The Commissioners have learnt with much satisfaction, that in many cases very liberal arrangements have been made for the reception of persons coming from particular districts; where this is not the case, they recommend that mechanics should endeavour, by mutual co-operation, and by arrangements made before leaving their homes, to obviate the inconvenience which might arise from their coming together in large numbers, without previously preparing for their accommodation.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The annual public conference of degrees and presentation of honours and prizes by the chancellor and senate of the University of London, was held on Wednesday, in the library of the University College. At two o'clock the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, accompanied by John Shaw G. Lefevre, C.B., Vice-Chancellor, Lord Montagu, Professor Brande, Lord Overstone, Sir James Clark, Professor Faraday, Mr. Grote, Mr. Hallam, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. G. C. Lewis, M.P., Sir Philip Crampton, and other members of the senate, entered the room, and the proceedings immediately commenced.

The Registrar read a brief Report, which stated that in the course of the last academical year her Majesty had been pleased to place New College, London, in connexion with the University, in addition to the colleges and institutions previously authorized to issue certificates for degrees in arts and laws, and it also stated that in the past year 190 candidates had been admitted to matriculation.

The following gentlemen were then presented to the Chancellor, and received their degrees:—

Edward Steere.....	L.L.D., University.
John Burford Carhill.....	M.D., University.
Wm. Thos. Edwards.....	M.D., University.
Wm. Henry Ransom.....	M.D., University.
Matthew Baines.....	M.D., King's.
Peter Esde.....	M.D., King's.
Stephen Monckton.....	M.D., King's.
Edward E. Barron.....	M.D., Guy's Hospital.
Samuel Wilks.....	M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Wm. H. O. Sankey.....	M.D., St. Thomas's Hospital.
James Newton Heale.....	M.D., London Hospital.
William Ayre.....	M.D., Charing-cross Hospital.
George Birkett.....	M.D., Leeds School of Medicine.
Charles Eiam.....	M.D., Leeds School of Medicine.
James B. Fletcher.....	M.D., University.
Robert N. Fowler.....	M.D., University.
Uriah B. Randall.....	M.D., University.
William Rushton.....	M.D., University.
Matthew A. Sherring.....	M.D., University.
Rev. W. R. Stevenson.....	M.D., University.
Wm. B. Todhunter.....	M.D., University.
John Hutton Taylor.....	M.D., University.
Rev. George James Hall.....	M.D., University.
Rev. Charles Willis.....	M.D., University.
William Fowler.....	M.D., University.
Rev. William Kirkus.....	M.D., University.
Daniel Smith.....	M.D., University.
William Filler.....	M.D., University.
William M. G. Hewitt.....	M.D., University.
Charles J. Shearman.....	M.D., University.
Henry Hyde Salter.....	M.D., University.
Robert Growse.....	M.D., University.
John Syer Bristowe.....	M.D., University.
James Robertson.....	M.D., University.
Robert Benson Lewis.....	M.D., University.
Edmund Manley.....	M.D., University.
William H. Thornton.....	M.D., University.
James Jones.....	M.D., University.
George Atchison.....	M.D., University.
John Purdie Bidlake.....	M.D., University.
William R. Boothby.....	M.D., University.
Edward Josiah Evans.....	M.D., University.
Evan Evans.....	M.D., University.
Joshua Gilling Fitch.....	M.D., University.
Samuel Lindoe Fox.....	M.D., University.
Wilson Fox.....	M.D., University.
William Giles.....	M.D., University.
William T. Greenhow.....	M.D., University.
Francis Guthrie.....	M.D., University.
Henry Holden.....	M.D., University.
Edward Hunt.....	M.D., University.
William Flavel Hurdall.....	M.D., University.
David Kinnear.....	M.D., University.
Russell Martineau.....	M.D., University.
William H. Pollard.....	M.D., University.
Francis James Roscoe.....	M.D., University.
Alfred Daniel Sprange.....	M.D., University.
James C. Whitehouse.....	M.D., University.
John B. Winterbotham.....	M.D., University.
Daniel Hooper.....	M.D., University.
William Henry Parthing.....	M.D., University.
Johnson.....	M.D., University.
John Morgan Salter.....	M.D., University.
Henry R. Silvester.....	M.D., University.
Richard Wright.....	M.D., University.
Charles Kennedy.....	M.D., University.
John Lawson.....	M.D., University.
Richard Payne.....	M.D., University.
Thomas Porter.....	M.D., University.
Vernon Darbishire.....	M.D., University.
William Gill.....	M.D., University.
John Hardwick Smith.....	M.D., University.
Frederick Creak.....	M.D., University.
Robert William Dale.....	M.D., University.
Edward G. Glanville.....	M.D., University.
George Marsland.....	M.D., University.
John Jones.....	M.D., University.
Henry Oliver.....	M.D., University.
Isaac Haycroft.....	M.D., University.
George Short.....	M.D., University.
Alexander Anderson.....	M.D., University.
George Hall.....	M.D., University.
Joseph Stinchbury.....	M.D., University.
John Wadland.....	M.D., University.
Joseph Waite.....	M.D., University.
William Hale White.....	M.D., University.
Patrick O'Donovan.....	M.D., University.
Thomas J. Power.....	M.D., University.
Thomas S. Baynes.....	M.D., University.
James Wm. C. Cox.....	M.D., University.
Robert Stephenson.....	M.D., University.
Samuel Danks Waddy.....	M.D., University.
James Anstey Will.....	M.D., University.
John Evans.....	M.D., University.
William Fletcher.....	M.D., University.
Henry James Pigott.....	M.D., University.
George Corney.....	M.D., University.

The graduates having been severally presented to the Chancellor, the presentation of scholars, exhibitors, medalists, and prizemen, then took place. From the Matriculation-list, we give the following:—

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	
James Savage, University College—Exhibitor.	
John Ferguson M'Lennan, Trinity College, Cambridge.	
Frederick Vavasour, Mill-hill Grammar-school.	
Richard Watson Oliver, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton.	
Job Bradford, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton.	
Frederick Guthrie, University College.	
Barry Charles Hampton Knight, University College.	
William John Clark Miller, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.	
John Brake, private tuition.	
James Watkin Jackson, Huddersfield College.	
Joseph Ravenscroft Elsey, Mill-hill Grammar-school.	
Henry Mackenzie Rogers, Spring Hill College.	

HONOURS IN CLASSICS.

Frederick William Farrar, King's College—Exhibitor.	
Arthur Henry Bleack, University College.	
Benjamin Plummer Fratten, Baptist College.	Equal.
Bristol.	
Arthur Winkler Willis, Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.	
Charles Boulnois, King's College.	
Charles Henry Marton, University College.	
Alfred Smith, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution.	Equal.
Taunton.	
Lumley Smith, University College.	
Richard Ford Heath, Huddersfield College.	

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CHURCH-RATES, MELBOURNE.—In the Consistory Court, on Thursday last, Sir H. J. Fust proceeded to deliver judgment in this case, the facts of which are well known to our readers. It was, he said, a course of subtraction of church-rates, and was promoted by Messrs. Ranson and Knott, churchwardens of the parish of Melbourne, in the county of Cambridge, and diocese of Ely, against Mr. Joseph Campkin, one of the parishioners, and was brought to that court by letters of request. After stating the substance of the pleas given in by the respective parties, the learned judge said the objections taken to the validity of the rate sought to be recovered, and which amounted to 19s. 4d., were the following:—First, that it was unnecessary, as no repairs were wanted; or, if any were required, they were of a most trifling nature. He was satisfied, however, that repairs were needed. Secondly, that no rate was necessary, because the parties had funds in hand—namely, £26 11s. 10d., part of an uncollected rate made in 1844, and also the sum of £100, which had been deposited by a friend in the hands of the vicar. If it were possible to collect the former rate it was more than exhausted to defray a debt due to the churchwardens; and, with respect to the £100, it had been given to the vicar for the purpose of effecting substantial repairs at his discretion, and the parish had no control over it. Thirdly, that the specifications, and the estimates founded upon them, were excessive; consequently, that the rate was excessive, and therefore bad. Looking at the contracts entered into, the Court was of opinion that these allegations failed. Fourthly, that there was not a majority of legal votes in favour of the rate. The numbers were, for the rate 128, against it 127, certainly a majority of one only. An objection had been raised against the vote of Mr. Hitch, on the ground that he was not the occupier of the house for which he voted. It appeared, however, that, although usually residing in Belgium, yet he was not only proprietor of the house, but absolutely the tenant when he recorded his vote. Objection had also been taken to the votes of the vicar and two other gentlemen who occupied church lands, for which they were not assessed in the church-rate; but they were assessed to the poor-rate, and, under Mr. Sturges Bourne's Act, the Court considered that they were entitled to vote on the occasion. Fifthly, that the rates were invalid, inasmuch as by the omission of certain names it was partial and unequal. If the parties referred to had been assessed, it would have made such an infinitesimal difference—about 7d. in £70—that the Court could not calculate it. Lastly, that there was not that specification or description of the property assessed, in consequence of the poor-rate book having been lost, which would enable parties to ascertain whether or not they had been properly rated. The book, however, was in existence when the poll was taken, and had been referred to in order to learn to how many votes persons were entitled. All the grounds of objection taken to the rate failed; the Court, therefore, must condemn Mr. Campkin in the amount of the rate, and also in the costs. Nothing could be more conciliatory than had been the conduct of the vicar throughout the proceedings.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—A respectable inn-keeper, named Powell, has been committed to take his trial on a charge of burglary, at Treacastle, in the county of Brecon, under very singular circumstances. At the last assizes, one T. Williams, a blacksmith, was convicted as the perpetrator of the burglary, and had been removed to Woolwich, under sentence of transportation for seven years. The principal witness was a tinker named Morris, who states that he received from the prisoner £5 in money and a note for £10 as hush money—the prisoner undertaking, by influencing some of the jury, to procure the acquittal of Williams. Morris afterwards communicated with the police. The prosecutor still declares that the man who entered the house was the blacksmith who was convicted. He (the prosecutor) holds a mortgage upon Powell's land for £800, and, on the night of the burglary, some papers were taken out of a drawer, but afterwards found in a sieve in a back kitchen.

THE GOLD-DUST ROBBERY.—The London detectives and the Winchester magistrates are engaged on a mysterious case of gold-dust robbery. Some time since, the "Great Western" steamer brought to Southampton a large amount of gold-dust from California, consigned to the Bank of England. On Thursday week, 157 boxes were unshipped, and packed upon four trucks to be conveyed to London. When the train arrived at Nine Elms early on the Friday morning, it was found that three boxes were missing from one of the trucks. On Friday afternoon, a boy, the son of a publican living near the Winchester station, while searching for birds'-nests on the railway bank, found one of the missing boxes. A watch was set at the spot, and at half-past eleven o'clock at night a man came to the place, and was arrested. When taken before the mayor and magistrates of Winchester, he said his name was William

Plankin, and that he was a tailor of Earl-street, Soho, which was subsequently found to be true. He accounted for his presence at Winchester, and for his going to the bank, in a way by no means satisfactory; and he was remanded. A reward of £250 was offered for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the other two boxes of gold; one weighed fifty-three, and the other forty pounds. Pamplin, or Plankin, has been twice examined and remanded, and the police are on the trail of another man, who went in a cab from the Waterloo to the Shoreditch station, on the Friday morning, and carried a blue bag with suspicious carefulness.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

A concert in the grand saloon of Buckingham Palace, at which nearly five hundred were present—another drawing-room at St. James's—the Exhibition nearly every morning, and the opera and theatres in the evening—a luncheon with the Marquis of Westminster, and the Duke of Devonshire's at night—a state ball, to which two thousand one hundred were invited—are the principal items of Court news for the week.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON gave one of the most magnificent balls ever witnessed within the walls of Apsley House, on Friday night. It was understood to have been given as one of the fêtes incidental to the Great Industrial Exposition. Above 1,600 invitations were issued, and upwards of 1,200 persons enjoyed His Grace's hospitality.

W. CUMITT, Esq., M.P., has been unanimously elected Alderman of Langbourne Ward, in the room of Sir John Key, who has accepted the senior ward of Bridge Without.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY TUFNELL, M.P. for Devonport, and formerly Secretary of the Treasury, has been presented by his political friends with a splendid candelabrum, as a testimonial of their high personal respect and appreciation of his valuable and laborious services.

SIR ANDRÉS STOCKERSTROM, the South African representative, has arrived by the "Maldstone" East Indiaman.

M. MAZZINI AND THE "TIMES."—The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris—a writer exceedingly fond of "unveiling mysterious plots," and unmasking "conspiracies"—publishes a long document, purporting to be a report on the state of Europe, addressed by M. Mazzini, at the close of last month, to the Central Revolutionary Committee. The *Times*, relying upon the authenticity of the letter, proceeds to excite the alarm of the European Governments. M. Mazzini says in a letter to the *Times* of the next day, "The report is declared to be a secret one; but, of course, the 'Central Committee' have no secrets from your correspondent. As, however, it happens that the report was a secret to myself until I chanced to see it in your columns, perhaps you will oblige me with inserting these few additional lines, stating not only that the report is not mine, but that it could not be mine; my views about 'permanent providential French initiative'—'national tendencies of the Piedmontese monarchy'—'the way through which we ought, and hope, to overthrow the Austrian empire'—Prussian historical mission, and other things, differing in toto from the views contained in the report."

MR. T. DUNCOMBE, M.P., AND THE ELECTORS OF FINSBURY.—The following is the reply of Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., to a requisition of Mr. Thomas Stone and other electors of Finsbury, calling on him to resign his seat:—

5, Palace Chambers, St. James's, May 15, 1851.

SIR,—Your letter, dated the 29th ult., was only delivered yesterday. Yourself and forty-seven other electors therein state that you and they have been thrown into "a considerable state of surprise and dismay, having been informed of my intention to bring a measure into the House in favour of the Roman Catholics, and opposed to that of Lord John Russell." Upon this information you are pleased to demand the immediate resignation of my seat. Now, although I deeply regret the shock that your nerves and religious sensibilities seem to have sustained, yet, as I never undertook to make myself responsible for every rumour that might reach you, you will excuse me, when I inform you, that as the borough of Finsbury consists of at least fifteen thousand electors, I, Protestant as I am, cannot recollect it to my sense of duty to do the mere bidding of forty-eight. However, I have this consolation to offer you, that as a general election cannot be far distant, when, should my health be sufficiently re-established to justify me in asking, a sixth time, for a renewal of that confidence with which Finsbury has ever honoured me, yourself, and the forty-seven other requisitionists will have the desired opportunity of choosing (as you eloquently describe him) "that gentleman who feels it his duty to advocate your wishes as true Protestants and supporters of a Protestant Constitution."

Till then, as ever, faithfully yours,

Mr. Thomas Stone. THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

"Among the 172 lightermen," says a London newspaper, "who ply on the Thames, there are several females!"

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

GLEANINGS.

Three separate places of worship have been opened in Birmingham by the Wesleyan Reformers.

From the census returns it appears that the population of Birmingham is now 232,634, being an increase in ten years of 47,740.

Mr. Leeman, it is said, will be a candidate for the representation of York at the next election.

About £1,000 has been raised by subscription in New South Wales, for the purpose of introducing alpacas into that colony, where it is hoped that those animals will thrive.

The Seychelles islands, the property of the English, lying in the Indian Ocean, N.E. of Madagascar, are found to be inexhaustibly stored with guano.

The Times reporter (a young Scotch gentleman) walked among the diplomatic corps at the procession on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition.

Plans have been laid before the President of the Republic for a grand "World's Fair" at Paris, the proposal being to cover in a part of the Champs Elysées.

The Protectionists have been employing two needy wights, James Gray and John Allen, to paint "Free Trade and Starvation" on the walls of the metropolis, at midnight, with a brush and a pail of whitewash, that foreigners might have a sort of supplement to the "exhibition of industry." For besmearing Blackfriars bridge with this dirty inscription they have been sentenced to wash it off or go to prison.

The Montego Bay County Union (Jamaica) announces a novel feast; viz., one to be given to the grave-diggers of the town for their admirable conduct during the prevalence of the cholera. It is mentioned that though they buried hundreds during a few weeks, not one of the class caught the infection.

We perceive from the Victoria Colonist that an effort is being made in Sydney to raise by subscription the amount of Dr. Lang's liabilities arising out of his late public proceedings in England.

The Chapter of Westminster have appointed two interpreters to assist the regular attendants in explaining the chief features to the numerous foreigners who daily visit the Abbey.

The population of the earth amounts to one thousand millions. Then, reckoning a generation at thirty-three years, in that space of time a thousand millions must die throughout the world. Each year about 63,300,000; each week, 381,000; each day, 53,000; each hour, 3,400; each minute, 57.

The Chinese exhibition has received a rare and curious addition in the persons of a real Chinese family, consisting of the lady, Pwan-ye-koo, with feet only two inches and a half in length, her femme de chambre, a native professor of music, two children, and an interpreter. The lady, who is considered by her countrymen an accomplished musician, as well as an undoubted "beauty," sings several of her national airs.

The Liverpool Mercury the other day, announced the importation of a leviathan *fig* of the enormous weight of 15 cwt. It now appears that *fig* ought to have been printed *pig*!

A FRAGRANT FOUNTAIN.—Two large casks of Cologne water have arrived by a vessel *via* Belgium from the continent, on account of the Austrian commissioners, for the Great Exhibition—the same being intended for the supply of a fountain of Cologne water, which is to be perpetually in play in the Austrian department of the Exhibition, and which, according to the arrangement, will be newly supplied to the fountain each day during the time.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The first amateur performance at Devonshire House, on behalf of this project, came off on Friday night with perfect success. A large drawing-room had been fitted up with a royal box, and seats for two hundred spectators, which were all filled with ladies, lords, and gentlemen, who had paid five guineas each for the privilege. The Royal party joined unequivocally in the general applause.

CHURCH REFORM.—A conference is proposed to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday next, by Churchmen who desire a temperate yet efficient reform of the Established Church, so as to clear it of some blemishes, and to render it both more comprehensive and more unambiguously Protestant.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See advertisement.

BIRTHS.

May 18, at 6, Hemingford-place, Barnsbury-park, the wife of Mr. R. JOHNSON, of a son.

May 18, the wife of the Rev. S. SHAW, of Ovenden, near Halifax, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 13, at Kelshall, Herts, W. H. COOK, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells, only son of T. Cook, Esq., R.N., F.R.S., Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe, to HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. BICKERSTETH, rector of Watton.

May 14, at Salem Chapel, Hitchin, by the father of the bride, Mr. EDWARD LUSH, of Melbourne, Port Phillip, to MARY, third daughter of the Rev. J. BROAD, of Hitchin.

May 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Bridgwater, by the Rev. F. H. Roleston, of Chipping Sodbury, Mr. R. LEWIS, of Weston-super-Mare, to Miss ELIZA LAYNE, of Burnham, Somerset.

DEATHS.

May 15, at Clapham-common, after a very long and painful illness, Miss MARTHA FOWDER.

May 16, at Woodside, Gloucestershire, after a few months' illness, Mrs. HUMPHREY, widow of the late Rev. J. HUMPHREY. Their infant child first died, then the affectionate father and husband, and now the mourning widow.

"PENNY READING ROOMS" have, within the last few days, been opened in Cheapside. They present a supply of newspapers, including the London daily journals, the leading Parisian and German, as well as the English, Scotch, and Irish provincial newspapers. This extensive selection the visitor is entitled to peruse on payment of the very trifling charge of one penny.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB has expelled—or requested to retire—two eminent members (Mr. Bethell and Mr. Acton Tental) for political latitudinarianism. Whereupon, Mr. Walters, of the Times, and M.P. for Nottingham, indignantly takes his dismissal.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been in a buoyant condition during the week. The settlement of account, which took place on this day se'nnight, was productive of no disasters—the gains and losses either way being very small. Before the next account day, if political aspects continue favourable, a rise may be expected. The Unfunded Debt has declined since our last, but Bank Stock is in a better condition.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3½ per Ct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Annuities	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
India Stock	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bank Stock	210	210	210	210	210	210
Exchq. Bills	46 pm.	49 pm.	48 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	44 pm.
India Bonds	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.
Long Annuity	7½	7½	7 5-16	7 5-16	7½	7½

The Foreign Market has been active, and securities are mostly very firm. Spanish and Brazilian are in a favourable condition; that is to say, "looking-up," and Mexican is in progress to the same state. Portuguese is fluctuating. The following are the present prices:—Belgian Bonds, 90, 92; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 35½ 35; Peruvian Bonds, 82; Portuguese Bonds, 32½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 99½ 100½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 21; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5½ 6½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 89 ½.

The Railway Market is still in a depressed condition, many of the shares having gone down from 2 to 4 per cent. There is still a large amount of stock for sale, and unless the traffic returns look up very much, there will be considerably more. The disappointment felt at the returns is very great. Instead of being more, people are startled to find that they are actually less comparatively than they were last year, when the Great Exhibition was scarcely talked of, and they have been getting less every week since the opening of the Crystal Palace! Many explanations have been offered for this unexpected result; some ascribing it to the coldness of the weather, others to the Excursion trains, which are to run in June and July, and others to the fact that the attractions of the Exhibition keep the better class of Londoners in town. The three causes assigned, may be taken each as exerting some degree of influence on the amount of traffic, and, together, we think afford a sufficient explanation of the untoward fact—so disastrous to those who indulged in extravagant speculations—that while thousands of foreigners and countrymen have been visiting town during the last three weeks, there have been fewer passengers on the railway lines than at a similar period last year. The following are the prices:—Aberdeen, 12½ ½; Bristol and Exeter, 79½; Caledonian, 13½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½ ½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Great Northern, 18½ ½; Great Western, 84½ 5½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 58½ 9 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96; London and North Western, 124 3½ 4½; Ditto, New Quarters, 20½ ½; London and South Western, 86½ 5½ 6½; Midland, 58½ 7½ 8½ 8; Ditto, £50, 19½ 20; Newmarket, 9 8½; Norfolk, 24; North British, 8½ ½ ½; North Stafford, 10½ ½; South Eastern, 24½ ½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½ 20½; York and North Midland, 23½ 4; Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern

of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 24½.

The provincial journals report a more favourable state of business in the manufacturing districts, during the past week, whilst in Mark-lane, wheat has met with a very steady sale at firm prices.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	97½	Brazil	89½
Do. Account	97½	Equador	8
3 per Cent. Reduced	96½	Dutch 4 per cent.	89½
3½ New	97½	French 5 percent.	64
Long Annuities	7½	Granada	17½
Bank Stock	211	Mexican 5pr. et. new	35½
India Stock	261	Portuguese	32½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	100½
June	44 pm.	Spanish 5 percent.	21
India Bonds	53 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	39½
		Ditto Passive	6

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 16.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,649,110	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£13,515,735
		Silver Bullion	£3,375
	£26,649,110		£26,649,110

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,563,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	£3,134,369	including	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£5,154,596	Dead Weight Annuity	£13,606,363
Other Deposits	£8,963,891	Other Securities	£11,508,890
Seven-day and other Bills	£1,127,863	Notes	£7,195,960
	£22,933,719	Gold and Silver Coin	£622,507
			£22,933,719

Dated the 15th day of May, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

CERRITO, JOSEPH, Mincing-lane, merchant, May 27, June 24: solicitors, Messrs. Williams, M'Leod, and Cann, Paper-building, Temple.

GRINSTEAD, SAMUEL, Brighton, victualler, May 27, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Bennett and Houseman, Brighton.

CLARK, JOHN, Clarence-place, Camberwell, auctioneer, May 27, June 27: solicitors, Messrs. Guy and Reed, Cannon-row, Westminster.

TARRANT, ALFRED, High Holborn, bookbinder, May 28, June 27: solicitors, Messrs. Kingston and Shephard, Clifford's-inn.

AYLES, WILLIAM HENRY, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, builder, May 30, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, New-inn, Strand.

DODSON, GEORGE, Neath, Glamorganshire, painter, June 3, July 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sewell, Fox, and Sewell, Old Broad-street; and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

BOND, CHARLES, Tiverton and Bath, tanner, May 27, June 24: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

BARRITT, ARTHUR YOUNG, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, engineer, May 28, June 25: solicitor, Mr. Dunning, Leeds.

HOLDEN, JAMES, Salford, licensed victualler, June 2, 23: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

THOMPSON, W., Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire, grocer, May 19, June 10.

DICKSON, R., Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, carrier, May 24, June 14.

LEYS, R., Aberdeen, cartwright, May 20, June 10.

OLIVER BROTHERS, Falkirk, seedsmen, May 23, June 13.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Gileston, Leeds, woollendrapery, first and final div. of 4s. 3d.; on Tuesday, May 20, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—J. Rawling, Selby, Yorkshire, shoemaker, first and final div. of 2s. 4d.; on Tuesday, May 28, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—T. Hardwick, Leeds, auctioneer, final div. of 3d. (on the separate estate); on Tuesday, May 20, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—S. Firth, Leeds, draper, first div. of 8s. on new proofs; and a second and final div. of 8d.; on Tuesday, May 20, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—A. K. Holman, Wortley, cloth manufacturer, second div. of 1s. 8d.; any day on or after May 19, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—W. Smith, South Stockton, shipbuilder, first div. of 13s. 3d.; any day on or after May 19, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Richardson, Edgeware-road, ironmonger, first div. of 8s.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. L. Prattman and M. Forster, Copley, Durham, timber merchants, first and final div. of 4d.; and first div. of 3s. 2d. on new proofs, and second div. of 2d. (in addition to 3s. 2d. previously declared), on the separate estate of W. L. Prattman; on Saturday, the 17th inst., or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—8. and 8. Langdale, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, and Yarm, Yorkshire, corndealers, second div. of 7d.; on Saturday, May 24, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Smith, Rugeley, Staffordshire, money scrivener, first div. of 1 15-16d.; on Thursday, May 23, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—W. Cousins, Wolverhampton, coachbuilder, first div. of 6s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—E. Farrar, Guildford-street, St. Pancras, surgeon, second div. of 7½d.; on Saturday, the 17th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Stevens, Clement's-inn, builder, first div. of 7½d.; on Saturday, the 17th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, May 20.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Giggleswick, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CASBAGNE, GEORGE JOHN, Salisbury-street, Strand, wine merchant, May 30, June 30: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Pies, and Boyer, Old Jewry.

DOWSON, JOSEPH EMERSON, Oxford-street, Marylebone, furnishing ironmonger, May 31, July 12: solicitor, Gray's-inn-square and Old Cavendish-street.

FRANK, JOSEPH FREDERICK, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square, licensed victualler, May 30, July 4: solicitor, Mr. Rawling, John-street, Bedford-row, and Romford, Essex.

GIDSON, DAVID, Minorities and Uxbridge, clothier, May 28, July 1: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Mardes, Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

PAGE, WILLIAM, Great Yarmouth, grocer, May 30, June 30: solicitor, Mr. Storey, Featherstone-buildings; and Messrs. Fillett and Co., Norwich.

BOND, CHARLES, Twerton and Bath, tanner, May 27, June 24: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

BRISCOM, RICHARD, Liverpool, draper, June 3, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

HAZARD, ROBERT, and HAZARD, FREDERICK ROBERT, Bristol, victuallers, June 4, July 2: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

M'CAR, JAMES EUGENE, late of Parliament-street, Westminster, lithographic printers, June 3, July 1: solicitor, Mr. Philippe, Gray's-inn-square.

JONES, HUGH, Gaerwen, Anglesea, ironmonger, June 3, 23: solicitor, Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

M'NAMER, JAMES, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, June 2, July 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

DOMINSON, THOMAS STORER, Tyneworth, banker, May 28, June 18: solicitors, Messrs. Griffith and Crichton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Wheldon, North Shields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTATIONS.

CURRIE, G. Glasgow, merchant, May 26, June 16.

MACKAY, J., Glasgow, bootmaker, May 27, June 20.

HUME, W., Glasgow, wholesale grocer, May 21, June 25.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Davies, Kingston, Herefordshire, mercer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—J. Holley, Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, miller, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, any Wednesday—W. W. and J. Burridge, Portsmouth, bankers, fourth div. of 14d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, May 22, and three following Thursdays—A. Black, Wellington-street North, Covent-garden, bookseller, first div. of 6s.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, May 22, and three subsequent Thursdays—W. S. Cooper, Bishopsgate-street Without, and New-street, Dorset-square, grocer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, May 22, and three subsequent Thursdays—P. Thompson, sen., Osnaburgh-place, New-road, St. Pancras, and Commercial-road, Limehouse, carpenter, second div. of 2s.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, May 22, and three subsequent Thursdays.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, May 19.

There was rather more English Wheat offering this morning, most of which was sold, though at prices barely equal to those of last week. Flour slow sale and rather cheaper. The inquiry for foreign Wheat was limited to fine fresh samples, which went off pretty readily at former rates; but anything out of condition was difficult to quit. Barley, for grinding and distilling, held firm at last week's prices. Beans readily sold at 1s. advance, and Peas quite dear. We have had a large supply of Oats during the past week; but little fresh up this morning, and good Corn sold readily at last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes without change.

BRITISH.

Wheat—	Do.	Do.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	38 to 41	
Ditto White	38 to 42	
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	34 to 37	
Northumberland and Scotch, White	34 to 38	
Ditto Red	34 to 36	
Do. and Somerset, Red	— to —	
Ditto White	— to —	
Rye	22 to 24	
Barley	19 to 23	
Scotch	20 to 28	
Angus	— to —	
Malt, Ordinary	— to —	
Pale	46 to 51	
Peas, Grey	24 to 26	
Maple	28 to 30	
White	23 to 24	
Boilers	25 to 26	
Beans, Large	24 to 26	
Ticks	25 to 27	
Harrow	24 to 27	
Pigeon	27 to 29	
Oats—		
Line & York, feed	17 to 19	
Do. Poland & Pot.	18 to 20	
Berwick & Scotch	20 to 22	
Scotch feed	19 to 21	
Irish feed and black	15 to 17	
Ditto Potato	18 to 20	
Linseed, sowing	50 to 54	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— to —	
£23 to £26 per last		
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	— to —	
25s. to 30s. per cwt.		
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s. per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		
Ship	26 to 28	
Town	35 to 37	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MAY 10.

Wheat	Do.	Do.
Barley	24 to 28	
Oats	18 to 20	
Rye	24 to 26	
Beans	27 to 30	
Peas	25 to 28	

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 19.

Compared with that exhibited on Monday last, the total supply of Beasts on sale, to-day, was small, but seasonably extensive. The dead markets being tolerably well cleared of their last week's arrivals, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected, at an advance in the currency of this day's night of quite 9d. per 8lbs. The primest Scotch sold at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. There was a considerable falling off in the number of Sheep, yet it was good, the time of year considered. For all kinds the inquiry was somewhat active, and prices advanced from 2d. to in some instances 4d. per 8lbs. The very primest old Downs realized 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. Lambs came freely to hand, nevertheless the demand for that description of stock ruled firm at a rise in prices of quite 2d. per 8lbs. The highest quotation was 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. A trifle more money was paid for the best Calves; but inferior qualities of Veal ruled inactive. The demand for Pigs was heavy at almost nominal currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal	2s. 3d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2 10 to 3 8	Pork	2 8 to 3 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.					
	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs	
Friday....	974	6,482	210	240	

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 19.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do	2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto	3 0 to 3 4
Prime large	2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small	2 3 to 3 4	Veal	3 0 to 3 10
Large Pork	2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 to 3 10

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

There was no improvement in our market last week. Very little was done in either old or new Irish Butter. Foreign supplied nearly all wants, at prices graduating from 58s. to 72s. per

cwt., according to quality. Bacon was dull. The sales of Irish and Hambro' singed sides were comparatively trifling, and prices a shade lower. Hams nearly neglected. Lard steady.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, May 19.—We note a very dull trade, with still drooping prices, especially for fresh Butter. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s. to 80s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 65s. to 76s.; Fresh, 7s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 64d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 44d. to 54d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, May 19.—Since our last report we have had several fresh arrivals coastwise, with an unprecedented large supply by rail. Trade is so very heavy, less prices have again been submitted to. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch, 60s. to 80s.; Scotch Cuts, 70s. to 80s.; Scotch Catholics and Whites, 50s. to 60s.; Five, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Whites, 45s. to 70s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 60s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Prices of Cloverseed have now become very irregular, and there was little passing in the article this morning. The transactions in most other sorts of Seeds were likewise unimportant, but the greater part of the Canary brought forward was placed at full terms.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	—sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal)	£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.)	18s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £25 to £27; old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new	40s. to 41s. fine 42s. to 43s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.)	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Furnish, white (per bush)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed	red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 19.—The unfavourable accounts from some districts of the plantations have tended to improve our market, and the recent improvement in demand and prices is firmly maintained.

Mid and East Kent	90s. to 150s.
Weald of Kent	76s. to 80s.
Sussex Pockets	68s. to 85s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, May 19.

As the Baltic navigation is now open, and the stock of Tallow here is nearly 35,000 casks, our market is excessively heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of 1s. per cwt. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow 36s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat 2s. 6d. per 8lbs. For forward delivery nothing doing. Last week's delivery was only 535; whilst the imports were confined to 791 casks, chiefly from our colonies.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	9,727	7,652	24,130	24,382	24,974
Price of Y.C.	47s. 6d.	46s. 0d.	38s. 9d.	36s. 9d.	37s. 3d.
to	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last week	48s. 3d.	46s. 6d.	39s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 6d.
Do. from 1st June	755	1,033	1,264	1,415	535
Arrived last week	77,967	97,051	95,417	92,158	89,176
Do. from 1st June	403	272	1,853	191	791
Price of Town	49s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, May 19.—The imports of Wool into London last week amounted to 4,115 bales; of which 314 were from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,372 from Port Phillip, 2 from Germany, 30 from Peru, 7 from Belgium, and 2,390 from Sydney. The public sales commenced on Thursday evening to a very full attendance, though scarcely so many foreign buyers as usual were present. They began about 1d. lower, but prices seem rather fuller since the first day, choice parcels having been submitted.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Scotch.—There is no alteration in our Scotch Wool market. Parties in the country are only supplying themselves for their immediate wants at late rates.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0 to 10 0	
White Highland do.	11 6 to 12 0	
Laid Crossed do, unwashed	10 9 to 12 0	
Do, do, washed	11 0 to 13 0	
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed	11 6 to 14 0	
Do, do, washed	14 0 to 17 9	
White Cheviot do, do.	22 8 to 26 0	
Import for the week	43 bags.	
Previously this year	609 bags.	

Foreign.—There has been more inquiry for Wool, and with a better selection we have more doing. The public sales began in London on Thursday, which are favourably reported of, and will no doubt give a firmer tone to our markets generally.

Imports for the week..... 1,605 bales.

Previously this year..... 33,303 bales.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 1d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm £26 to £—, bagged £24; South Sea, £29 to £—; Seal, pale, £33 0s. to £35 0s.; do. coloured, £30; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 17d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, May 17.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		
Meadow Hay	60s. to 90s.	Cumberland	60s. to 90s.
Clover Hay	65s. 92s.	Whitechapel	60s. to 90s.
Straw	21s. 29s.		65s. 93s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, May 17.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Braddly's, 14s. 9d.; Kellor, 15s. 0d.; Richmond, 14s. 3d.; Eden, 14s. 3d.; Adelaide's, 14s. 6d.; R. Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 0d.; Durham, 14s. 0d.; Tees, 15s. 0d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A heavy Market, in anticipation of a large arrival next day.

Fresh arrivals, 8; left from last day, 5.—Total, 13.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS, LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC

COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homoeopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nib or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical

experience in the manufacture of Homoeopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use STRATTON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, and no other.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, HAMMERSMITH.

THE above Chapel being nearly completed, the Committee earnestly request attention to the following appeal:—

The population of Hammersmith, in 1818, was about 9,000, but now amounts to 20,000, yet little or no effort has hitherto been made by Dissenters to provide additional means of grace for this rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, while a large Church has been built by the Roman Catholics, and also a still larger one is now in progress. Owing to increased accommodation being required since the Rev. J. Leechman, M.A., became the Pastor of the Church, the friends have felt justified in the erection of a new Chapel, capable of seating 900 persons.

The cost is estimated at £2,100, about £1,000 of which have been subscribed by the Church and congregation. To assist in liquidating the remainder, the Committee urgently solicit the liberality of the Christian public, feeling that they have a claim upon their sympathy, having devoted their Pastor, during its erection, as one of the Deputation to India on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN HILL, 3, Bartholomew-lane, City; Messrs. BARCLAY, BAYNE, TRITTON, and Co., Lombard-street; and Mr. W. C. PRATT, Turnham-green.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee have the pleasure to announce a COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, in EXETER HALL, on the following Tuesday evenings, in connexion with the Great Exhibition:—

June 3, 1851. Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, A.M., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham. Subject: "THE BOOK FOR ALL NATIONS, AND FOR ALL TIME."

June 10, 1851. Rev. W. COOK, D.D., of Belfast. Subject: "THE DESIGN OF NATIONS."

July 1, 1851. Rev. J. DIXON, D.D., of Birmingham. Subject: "THE CATHOLICITY OF THE GOSPEL."

July 15, 1851. Rev. J. STOUTON, of Kensington. Subject: "GREAT GATHERINGS."

The Chair to be taken each evening at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the Course—For the Reserved Central Seats, 2s. each; Central Seats, 1s.; Platform, 1s.; Western Area and Gallery, 6d.; may be had at Messrs. NISBET and Co.'s, 21, Berners-street; WESTERTON'S, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner; DALTON'S, Cockspur-street; BAINSLER'S, 121, Oxford-street; B. L. GREEN'S, 62, Paternoster-row; JACKSON'S, Islington-green; and at the Offices of the Society.

T. HENRY TARTTON, Hon. Sec.

Library and Offices, 7, Gresham-street, City.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, MAY, 1851.

THIS MONTH, so eventful in "the annals of Old England," through the opening of "The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," renders it necessary that PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, should offer extraordinary inducements in the purchase of TEAS, COFFEES, and COLORED PRODUCE to the millions who will visit "this great metropolis" during the continuance of the Exhibition.

VISITORS TO LONDON cannot take home with them a more pleasing and satisfactory memorial of the WORLD'S FAIR than some of the fine ripe rich Tea and pure mellow fragrant Coffee to be purchased of

PHILLIPS and COMPANY,

TEA MERCHANTS,

8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,

who especially recommend

The fine ripe rich rare Souchong Tea, at 4s.

The pure ripe rich rare Gunpowder, at 5s.

The fine mellow Coffee, at 1s. and 1s. 2d.; and

The rich rare old Mocha, now only 1s. 4d. per pound.

Large enamelled Registered Patent Coffee Mills, 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

AMONG the tens of thousands who will grace the Industrial Fair, every nation will contribute bright samples of its youth and beauty. The frequenters of the Public Assembly, and the Promenade, will find both personal comfort and attraction promoted by the use of ROWLAND and SONS' valuable aids; and what better mark of esteem can be offered to friends on their return home, as a Memento of the Great Exhibition, than a packet of

"ROWLANDS' UNIQUE DISCOVERIES."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by the Aristocracy and the elite of Fashion, and the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, have given them a celebrity unparalleled.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

The only GENUINE of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the Wrapper or Label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mees they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HALSE, HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

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This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; there-

fore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops." "Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wharton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

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Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849.

"Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance,

is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. E. REEVES,

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

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"THOMAS WOODHOUSE"

(Cure No. 7,943.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

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London: HOULSTON AND STONEMAN; and LONGMANS. Bristol: EVANS AND ABBOTT.

IMPORTANT TO READ.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY COMBINED, AND SILVER SUPERSEDED.

41 and 43, BARBICAN.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE-STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome teaspoon of CHARLES WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE.

This beautiful material has now enjoyed an unparalleled success for ten years. It has survived all other solid substitutes; has gone the circuit of the globe; has been tested for its sweetness and purity, in all climates, for every domestic use; and, however utopian it may appear to the sceptical reader, C. WATSON stakes his reputation on its possessing all the essential attributes of silver, both in wear and sweetness.

His Establishment also contains every article in electro-plate, from the most neat and simple to the most costly and recherche. Knives and Forks, paper Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and an endless variety of Jewellery.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Strong Fiddle.	Threaded.	Electro-plated Fiddle.	Threaded Fiddle.
	Dos.	Dos.	Dos.	Dos.	Dos.
Table Spoon	16s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	63s. 0d.
" Fork	16s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	63s. 0d.
Dessert Spn.	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	43s. 0d.
" Fork	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	43s. 0d.
Tea Spoons.	5s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	30s. 0d.

A WEDDING-RING AND A GUARD RING for 21s., both of them sterling gold and stamped. Parties at any distance, by cutting the circle of their finger on a piece of card, and enclosing it with a Post-office Order, will have them sent by return of post.

This is an agreeable and pleasant mode of purchasing these articles, and saves a personal application.

A Gold Chain for either Lady or Gentleman, weighing half-an-ounce, 40s.; an ounce, 80s.

LAMPS.—THE PATENT CANDLE LAMPS have obtained for themselves a deserved and unparalleled supremacy, and reasonably so. Oil Lamps are most offensive to the smell, and the Ephemeral Lamp emits such smut and unwholesome effluvia as to injure health, and ruin dresses, &c., whilst the Candle Lamp is inodorous and pure.

CHARLES WATSON invites the public to an inspection of the above, in every variety, commencing with the Queen's Lamp, from 2s. to 20s.; the mid. size, from 12s. to 35s.; and the magnificence from 35s. to five guineas. Candles for the above at the lowest price in the trade.

Communion Services of all sizes.

ESTABLISHED in 1795.—Address, 41 and 43, BARBICAN.

Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount.

A Catalogue sent post free. All Goods exchanged if not approved of.

Carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,

Prepared by

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

(The most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe).

THIS original and exquisite Preparation, combining, in an eminent degree, the purposes, nutriment, and fine aroma of the *fresh nut*, is prepared under the most able Homœopathic advice, with the matured skill and experience of TAYLOR BROTHERS, the inventors. A delicious and wholesome beverage to all; it is a most essential article of diet, and especially adapted to those under Homœopathic treatment. It is not cloying to the appetite, and agrees with the most delicate and irritable digestive organs. It is purifying to the blood, soothing and agreeable to the nervous system, lubricating to the alimentary canal, and proves, at the same time, invigorating and refreshing.

TAYLOR BROTHERS confidently challenge comparison between this and any of the so-called Homœopathic cocoa offered to the public. A single trial will suffice. Observe, particularly, upon each packet, the name,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON,

whose advantages over other makers arise from the paramount extent of their Manufacture; larger experience, greater command of markets, matured judgment in selection, and skill in preparation, enabling them to offer every kind of plain and fancy

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE,

as regards both quality and price, upon unequalled terms. They are also Inventors and exclusive Proprietors of the

SOLUBLE AND DIETETIC COCOAS.

The latter is strongly recommended by the Faculty to Invalids, Convalescents, and Dyspeptics, as most nutritious and easy of digestion, and being free from the exciting properties of Tea and Coffee, makes it a most desirable Refreshment, after a late evening.

All other makes of these are spurious imitations.

These standard Preparations, which WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE, may be had, wholesale, at the Mills 211, BRICK-LANE, LONDON, and retail from all Grocers, Tea-dealers, and Oilmen.

CAUTION.—To prevent disappointment, see that the name "Taylor Brothers" is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST ESSENTIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the blood is the life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scurvy, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *psa, Acet, calculi, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *its dolorous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otorrhoea*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh, on 6th May, 1851, when ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., the Senior Director, having taken the Chair, the following Report was read:—

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY TO THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD ON 6th MAY, 1851.

It is most gratifying to the Directors to report, on this occasion, a farther rise on the part of the Society from the temporary depression in the extent of the annual business which they had to lament two years ago, as a natural and unavoidable consequence of the general depression of the country.

The following is an abstract of the business relating to Policies, which has been transacted during the year ending the 1st of March last:—

1. Number of Policies issued, 626.
2. Amount thereby assured.....£313,274
3. Premiums and Entry-money thereon.....11,175

The number of Policies issued, as above stated, during the year, exceeds those of the preceding year by 144—THE AMOUNT ASSURED EXCEEDS THAT OF THE PRECEDING YEAR BY £61,934,—while the Premiums and Entry-money are £1,911 IN ADVANCE OF THOSE OF 1850.

The Policies lapsed by death during the past year are sixty-six in number, assuring sums amounting to £42,400, THE BONUSES ON WHICH AMOUNT TO £6,771, making together £49,171. This sum is in excess over that of the preceding year by £6,603, but only £3,784 over that of 1849. The number of deaths which have occurred in the past year are only three in advance of the year ending 1st March, 1850, and two in advance of 1849. This increase is less than might have been expected from the advancing ages of the Members, and the increase of the Society's business.

The Directors feel the more satisfied with the progress which the Society thus appears to be making, when they reflect on the greatly increased competition which now exists in the business of Life Assurance. Nor are all other Offices so scrupulous in the means by which business is obtained as the SCOTTISH EQUITABLE, and other Scottish Mutual Offices invariably are. The Directors cannot refrain from once more referring to the system of giving commission to persons bringing business who are not the authorized Agents of the Office, but merely the private agents of parties assuring, as a system which, by means not easily to be defended, gives many Offices a great advantage over others. The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE, moreover, has never ranked amongst these Offices which court favour by the appearance (for it is not a reality) of low Premiums, being satisfied that perfect security, in connexion with a division of the entire surplus, is the safest principle on which to proceed. To find this Office, in such circumstances, not merely maintaining its ground, but advancing in public estimation, is to the Directors a source of the highest gratification.

The Directors having found that, in many instances, the charge of Entry-money was unpalatable to parties assuring, they take this opportunity of stating that, during the past year, they framed a scale by which an option is given of commencing the Entry-money into a small annual rate, varying, according to age, from sevenpence to one shilling per cent.—which arrangement they believe to have given general satisfaction.

It had long been contemplated by several of the Directors that much good might result from a professional investigation into the affairs of the Society. Finding their views at length sanctioned by the example of another highly respectable Mutual Office, they deemed themselves entitled to bring the matter under the consideration of the Board, and it was determined, at an Extraordinary Court, held on the 8th February last, to remit the whole affairs of the SCOTTISH EQUITABLE to a thorough investigation by three gentlemen of the highest respectability and talent, namely, JOHN SINGLAIN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Commercial Bank of Scotland; JOHN HUNTER, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session; and RALPH ERSKINE SCOTT, Esq., Accountant.

The Directors have only further to express the great satisfaction which the Committee's Report has afforded them, as clearly testifying the accuracy, zeal, and success, with which the affairs of the Society have from first to last been conducted.

The Report of the Committee of Investigation was also read to the Meeting. Copies of it may be had at the Society's Office in Edinburgh, and will soon be in the hands of all the Society's Agents. It is most comprehensive and satisfactory, and is classified under the following heads, viz:—The Management, the Books, and the Investments of the Society. It shows in particular, "that from the institution of the Society in 1831, down to the present time, no loss has been sustained upon Loans or Securities of any description whatever;" and it states that this exemption from loss "affords the best and most satisfactory evidence that could be furnished of prudent, careful, and efficient management on the part of the Manager and Secretary, under the authority of the Directors, and is, perhaps, unparalleled in the experience of Public Companies."

These reports having been read, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the Report by the Directors, which was unanimously agreed to.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY DOWN TO 1st MARCH, 1851.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1835.....	£323,611	£11,364	£34,061
Do..... 1839.....	1,019,530	37,589	92,816
Do..... 1843.....	1,707,716	64,000	227,735
Do..... 1847.....	2,763,381	99,270	400,503
Do..... 1851.....	3,366,101	128,437	628,472

Manager—ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.

Secretary—ROBERT GIBSON, Esq.

Tables of Rates and Form of Proposal may be had (free) on application at the Society's Office, 61A, Moorgate-street, City.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

•• Medical Referees paid by the Society.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels these two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

LONDON MUTUAL LIFE and GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Loans, Assurances on Lives, Simple and Combined Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trust, Endowments, and Annuities.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament: with a Guarantee Fund of £50,000.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE, EXCEPT IN CASES OF PALPABLE FRAUD.

Head Offices—No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

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Thomas Spalding, Esq., Drury-lane.
Henry Tucker, Esq., Stamford-hill.
Edward Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Broad, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's Bush.
Jonathan Carey, Esq., Abbey-place, St. John's Wood.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Paper-buildings, Temple.
Joseph Davis, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Providence House, Hackney.
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Joseph Tucker, Esq., Gresham-street, and Woodford.
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MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Bevil Pescock, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus.
Ebenzer Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Billiter-square.

COUNSEL.

Robert Lush, Esq., Inner Temple.
Chas. James Foster, Esq., LL.D., Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

AUDITORS.

William Hopwood, Esq., Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row.
George Moore, Esq., Holborn-hill.
J. S. Margeson, Esq., Cheap-side.
J. Parrinton, Esq., 15, King-street, City.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., 39, Clement's-lane.

ADVANTAGES SECURED TO ASSURERS.

The Security of a Guarantee Fund of £50,000, in 5,000 shares of £10 each, with all the Benefits of Mutual Assurance.

Policies granted at a lower Premium than most other Offices, as well as to persons resident in every part of the world; also for single voyages, temporary residences abroad, and, in truth, upon every risk contingent upon human life.

Endowments for Children, as well as Adults, on their attaining specified ages.

The Fidelity or Honesty of persons holding employments of responsibility guaranteed, by a plan (peculiar to this Society), in combination with Life Assurance, the guarantee premium being very much under that sought for by similar institutions.

Policies issued from £5,000 to £20, the premiums on which may be made payable Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. Female Lives at Reduced Premiums.

The whole profits appropriated among such of the Assured for the whole term of life as shall have been insured for the period of five years, those for a shorter period *pro rata*. The first investigation as to profits will be instituted and reported on in 1855, and afterwards triennially.

At the option of the Assured, the Profits may be added to their Policies, or applied to the reduction of the future Annual Premium.

Policies are granted to one person on the life of another, admitting the interest.

No entrance-fee or non-appearance fine required, nor extra premium for parties in the Army and Navy, unless on actual service.

No personal liability attached to the Members.

Policies may be assigned for *bona fide* purposes, thus increasing their value, and rendering them available as securities.

A comprehensive system of LOANS to assist the industrious (in connexion with Life Assurance), on personal or real security.

Parties proposing Assurances to this Office by Table No. 1, whose Birthdays have not passed six calendar months, will be charged only the rate of Premium appertaining to their last Birthday.

IMPAIRED HEALTH.—Insurances granted on terms proportioned to the implied extra risk; and Lives deteriorated by Foreign Residence, Sedentary or Unwholesome Occupation, or any other circumstances, will meet with favourable consideration when proposed to this Office, and the benefits of Assurance extended to them at Premiums proportionate to the extent of deterioration.

A general investigation of the Society's Tables will show that there is no contingency dependent on human life that the Directors are not prepared to meet, by calculations founded on just data.

By order,

HENRI C. EIFFE, Secretary.

EXAMPLE.—A young man, aged 25, having to render security for £500 to his employers, would be charged from 30s. to 40s. per cent. at a simple guarantee office, while in this Society the rate would be only about 52s. per cent. for a policy guaranteeing his honesty to his principals, as well as securing in the event of his death the amount insured to his family.

By this new incident in assurance, employers will at once see the great advantages accruing to them, as well as to those who are in their service; it being evident that every insurance effected on this salutary principle must create in the minds of the wife and family of the employed the deepest interest for the strict maintenance of his integrity.

This Society being established on the mutual principle, it is confidently anticipated that the division of profits at each exposition will greatly decrease even the above-mentioned moderate premium.

H. C. EIFFE, Sec.

DYMOND'S ESSAYS.

Just published, the Eighth Thousand of the Fourth Edition, Being

A NEW AND STILL CHEAPER ISSUE.

THIS Edition contains the whole of the Octavo Edition published at 12s.; besides having added to it a copious Index. It is printed on superfine paper, neatly done up in stiff cover, and cut. Price now reduced to 2s. 6d.

To those who are acquainted with their excellence, the Three Essays on Religious Establishments—The Religious Establishments of England and Ireland—On Legal Provision for Christian Teachers, of Voluntary Payment, and unpaid Ministry—seem peculiarly adapted, at the present time, to promote sound and Scriptural views of the truth. These Essays also embrace Our Private and Political Rights and Obligations—The Legal Abolition of Capital Punishment—Slavery—and The Evil and Impolicy of War.

"We believe it would be a great blessing to our country, and ultimately to all the nations of the world, if indolent acquiescence in things as they are, impetuous agitation for specific changes, and corrupt or stupid opposition to every effort towards improvement—the three great elements of political retardation—could be so far overcome as to gain a patient audience for the calm appeals to enlightened reason and unfettered conscience, which give to a large portion of these essays so much of the vividness of truth and the majesty of virtue."—The Eclectic Review.

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